

**'Defense' Shows
Itself as Conquest
Of Empire**
—Editorial, Page 6

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather
Local—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer.
Eastern New York—Cloudy followed by showers.
New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer.

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ROOSEVELT ALARMS COUNTRY WITH WAR TALK, ASKS MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

'No Money,' Wall St. Said, For People's Welfare, Now Ready to Spend 20 Billion a Year for Mass Murder

"Now it is generally known and established that if the United States enters the war, the cost in the first year alone of conducting the war will be at least twenty billion dollars. How much it would cost in dollars alone before the war ended, is a subject to be referred to specialists in higher mathematics. "Why do these eminent authorities and statesmen howl about bankruptcy, when the proposal is

to spend and invest another ten billion dollars yearly in raising the wealth, living standards, and housing of the masses of the people, and yet forget all about the danger of bankruptcy when they themselves propose to spend twenty billion dollars yearly for purposes of mass-murder and destruction? If ten billions invested in healthier, stronger, better-fed, better-housed, better-clothed, better-educated people,

means bankruptcy, then what will be the result if we spend twice that much on bombs, tanks, airplanes, battleships, guns and engage a few million American boys in using these murderous playthings? "The plain common-sense of any worker or farmer can answer this question. America can a thousand-times less afford twenty billions for war and war preparations than she can afford ten bil-

lions for the people's livelihood. And the present great campaign for war and war preparations is the final proof of the lying, hypocritical character of the argument of these same gentlemen that the country cannot afford a people's program of jobs and security for all."

—From Earl Browder's report to Eleventh Convention of the Communist Party.

FDR Asks 5 Billion To Speed War Drive

Reveals Move for CCC, NYA Militarization for War

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UP).—President Roosevelt today urged Congress to add an extra billion dollars or more to the 1941 preparedness budget, warning that the American continent may become involved in war.

The new expenditures, suggested in a special message to the legislators, would place preparedness spending for the 1941 fiscal year around \$5,000,000,000, almost double the amount requested by the President last January.

Mr. Roosevelt also asked for authority to call into service 235,000 National Guardsmen and 15,000 officers, and 57,800 men and 134,372 officers in the reserves of the army navy and marine corps, if their services become necessary.

The message failed to recommend means of financing the latest projected expenditure, and it did not suggest how the money would be appropriated among the armed services.

It was understood, however, that the overall figures would be \$1,250,000,000 of which \$700,000,000 would go to the army; \$300,000,000 to the navy and \$250,000,000 to train almost a million young American in semi-military technical work necessary for behind-the-lines operation of a mechanized war machine.

HITS "ISOLATIONISTS"
A note of urgency ran through the message, apparently inspired by the success of the German war machine in Flanders.

"The almost incredible events of the past two weeks in the European conflict, particularly as a result of the use of aviation and mechanized equipment, together with the possible consequences of further developments, necessitate another enlargement of our military program," the President began.

"No individual, no group can clearly foretell the future. As long, however, as a possibility exists that not one continent or two continents but all continents may become involved in a world wide war, reasonable precaution demands that American defense be made more certain."

He struck again at "isolationists," saying that "indomitable determination" alone is insufficient equipment to defend the United States institutions and territorial integrity.

"Modern defense requires that this determination be supported by highly developed machinery of our industrial productive capacity," he said.

He indicated the bulk of the money will be spent in mechanizing the armed forces and expanding them to correct weaknesses shown by the effectiveness of Germany's tactics.

In the latter category is expected to fall large purchases of guns of all types, ammunition and fire control equipment, airplanes, tanks and other death-dealing mechanized units.

TO DRAW IN YOUTH
The message called for a large behind-the-lines force highly trained for non-combat work. The White House said yesterday that the civilian training plan is designed to turn out approximately 1,000,000 technicians, medical experts, mechanics, cooks, and other crews.

Chief among several federal agencies which would participate in this work would be the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

The President pointed out that the requirements of industry and the expanded armed forces for persons with experience in mechanical and manual fields are going to be great, and that this personnel is not now available.

A large number of persons, he

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FDR Imperialism Threatens Latin American Peoples, Convention Told; 'Defense' Drive Perils Unions-Foster

C. P. Fraternal Delegates Greet Convention

Mexican, Chilean C. P. Leaders Cheered in Address

By Alan Max

Delegates to the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party last night cheered a stirring appeal from below the Rio Grande to help block the plans of American imperialism for a military uprising in the immediate future in Mexico.

The appeal to the American people to tell Wall Street to "keep hands off Mexico" came from Dionisio Encinas, newly-elected Secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico. His plea was seconded by Raol Barra Silva, one of the secretaries of the Communist Party of Chile, who declared that the people of his country were "deeply concerned with the alarming developments in Mexico."

These addresses were made at a special session of the convention devoted to greetings from the fraternal delegates from brother parties in North and South America.

In opening the session, William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Party, declared that the "Communist Party realizes its duty to awaken the people to what President Roosevelt's militarization scheme means for Latin-America and will call on them to stand solidly with the workers and peasants of those countries." In so doing, he added, "we will be defending ourselves against the monster of American imperialism."

Jusquin Ordoqui, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba, told the convention that with the coming of the imperialist war, Cuba was passing "through one of the most decisive periods of its history."

He declared that the "good neighbor" policy was now dead. "The old language of the cannon of Wilson in Vera Cruz of the machine guns of Coolidge in Nicaragua, has again been put into effect."

The plans of American imperialism in Porto Rico were dramatically outlined by Alberto Sanchez, Secretary of the Communist Party of that island. "American imperialism is using Porto Rico as its springboard to control Latin America," he declared. "That is why Porto Rico has acquired tremendous importance at this critical moment. The American people must direct their attention to what is happening in Porto Rico and the Caribbean Basin. The war preparations going on now are not for use against a European enemy. They are for use against our own people, and may be used against certain People's Front governments in Latin America."

On the platform, were also representatives of the Communist Parties of Haiti and of Iceland. Gil Green acted as co-chairman of this session and gave each speaker a colorful, fighting introduction. A letter of greeting from Tim Buck, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada was read to the

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER as he addressed Communist Convention

'Defense' Drive Menaces Unions, Foster Warns

By George Morris

Warning that Roosevelt armament plan is not a defense but a war program, William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, told delegates at the Party's nominating sessions that "the workers can only defend their country on the basis of a truly democratic people's government which will use the armed forces to preserve the peace of America and the world."

He declared that labor can have nothing in common with the "imperialistic war adventures" such as the Roosevelt-Wall St. government is now embarking upon.

Foster's speech highlighted yesterday's proceedings in which the delegates at the nominating convention, armed with the mastery analyses of the world and domestic situation outlined in the report of Earl Browder, broke up into conferences dealing with various phases of preparations for the coming election campaign.

Foster spoke mainly on how the administration's war policy is being met in the ranks of the trade unions.

He directed his remarks just as emphatically against the "national

unity" slogan of the administration. "We must reject Roosevelt's proposed national unity slogan as signifying the unity of the bourgeoisie for war and subjugation of the working class to its aims," said Foster. "It is an attempt to subordinate the trade unions to state control. We must fight it for the freedom of the trade unions. "We oppose participation in the National Advisory Defense Commission and any subordinate boards it may put up.

Recalling how a similar set-up under the guise of defense was a whip to mobilize labor in the last imperialist war and scrap long-recognized rights, Foster, his voice

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Technicians' Leader Blasts Warmakers

Berne Flays Billions for Arms While Many Starve; Quill Addresses Parley

The Roosevelt administration's drive to war under the guise of a defense program was sharply criticized in the keynote address delivered by International President Lewis Allen Berne at the opening of the fifth convention of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, at Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday.

More than 100 delegates gathered for the convention representing the 8,000 members of the organization from both coast and the middle west. They represent technical men in shipyards, municipal departments and government projects.

Michael J. Quill, International President of the Transport Workers Union, was among the New York trade union leaders who greeted the delegates yesterday afternoon.

Quill delivered a scathing indictment of "Wall Street's Fifth Column which is trying to lead us into war."

Last night James B. Carey, Secretary of the CIO, participated in a symposium on "Labor and Technological Progress" with Leonard Kuvin, director of the division of industrial economics, National Industrial Conference Board. Prof. Bernard J. Stern of Columbia University presided.

BACK LEWIS

"We hold with President John L. Lewis," said Berne in his opening remarks, "the position that this war is none of our making, we had no part in its outbreak and want no part in its prosecution. It is the result of the most astounding betrayals in history, the incompetence, the connivance, secret diplomacy and self greed on the part of those responsible for the destinies of the nations now involved.

"There are billions for armaments," he went on, "but not enough for the social needs of our people, the people as a whole. Not enough for housing, health, relief, jobs, pensions."

Berne derided the "fifth column"

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LEWIS ALLEN BERNE

Transport Union to Meet On Unification

Will Place Demands for 4,000 When City Takes Over June 8

With unification of the BMT lines already going into effect and the city taking over the IRT on June 8 the Transport Workers Union will confer on Wednesday with the Board of Transportation on the approximately 4,000 of its members affected by the closing of "L" lines.

The conference will be at the offices of the Board, 250 Hudson St. The Board of Transportation, headed by John T. Delaney, passed a resolution on April 3 agreeing to abide by the present contracts which the transit firms have with the union.

BITTER FIGHTS

The resolution was passed only after a serious attempt to scuttle the union agreements on the part of the city. Delaney reversed a first decision of Mayor LaGuardia, precipitating a tense situation in the transit industry.

Mayor LaGuardia had given his assurance to the TWU at a con-

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Germany Claims It Still Holds Narvik Railway

BERLIN, May 31. (UP).—The official DNB news agency said today that except for a small section leading into Narvik the ore railroad leading from that city to the Swedish border is still held by German troops.

It asserted that in fighting around Bodoe, 100 miles south of Narvik yesterday some British troops were forced to withdraw toward the Swedish border and others were driven north into wilderness areas.

Thousands Die in Flanders Holocaust

Germans Claim Destruction of Allied Armies Within 24 Hours; Casualties Mount to Unrecorded Proportions

While a German statement asserted that the remnants of the Allied armies in Flanders will be destroyed within 24 hours, the French claimed last night to have recaptured the Abbeville region on the Channel coast, enabling great numbers of Allied troops to escape from the Flanders trap and Dunkirk.

The British said their troops, fighting rear-guard actions, were inflicting five-fold casualties on the Germans while thousands of Allied soldiers embarked at Dunkirk. They admitted thousands of their soldiers would be left stranded, however.

A German statement declared that the German war machine is poised for the "decisive blow" to end the war, and would be prepared within two days to surge "over open roads" to Paris and London. The French said that the German mechanized forces were mired in knee-deep flood waters.

MANGLED BODIES

The Flanders battlezone was a scene of utter horror, with the bodies of refugees entangled with those of the military victims of the embattled imperialist war machines. All weapons—air force, tanks, naval ships—engaged in intensifying the holocaust.

The United Press, in a dispatch from Paris, described the zone of battle in Flanders as "a great volcano."

"Jammed in an area of about 200 square miles (an area equivalent to Brooklyn and Queens) more than 800,000 German troops and upward of 200,000 men of the Allied northern army fought a battle to the death," said the UP dispatch.

"Reports described the entire area on the Flanders coast and a short distance behind it, as like a great volcano, and military experts asserted there had never been a battle in which so many machines fought in such a small area. Never, they said, had there been such intensity of fire and such concentrated use of destructive weapons."

French reports: Last night's French counter-attack in the Abbeville sector as "certain activity on the Somme." The communique read:

"In the north our troops continued to march in the direction of Dunkirk where a part of them succeeded in embarking under the protection of our fighters."

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Yugoslav Gov't Receives Bulgarian-Soviet Envoy

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 31 (UP).—Regent Prince Paul this afternoon received Acotileje Lavrentieff, Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, the first Soviet official ever to be received by the Yugoslav government.

The audience followed exchanges of the ratification of the Yugoslav-Soviet trade agreement. The agreement becomes effective June 1.

Despite strict police observation several pro-Soviet demonstrations occurred during the day. It was understood police arrested 120 demonstrators.

A crowd of students shouting "Long Live Soviet Russia" was dispersed by police, and a cordon of guards was posted around the hotel where Lavrentieff and his party stopped.



ERNST THAELEMAN

THE FLANDERS HELL



Here is the scene of one of the bloodiest battles in the history of the world—the Western Front, where the Imperialist war machines of the Allies and Germany are at grips. The isolated Allied group in Flanders has been reduced to the tiny salient around Dunkirk, from which as many Allied troops as possible are being hastily evacuated.

War Bulletins

FRENCH CLAIM ABBEVILLE RETAKEN

PARIS, May 31 (UP).—A fierce French counter-attack that recaptured the Abbeville region of the Channel coast and knee-deep flood waters that mired German mechanized forces today enabled great numbers of Allied troops to escape from the Flanders trap and Dunkirk, military reports said.

REPORT HUGE DEATH TOLL

LONDON, May 31 (UP).—Allied troops "fighting like cats" within the Flanders trap are inflicting five-fold casualties upon the Germans and enabling thousands more of their comrades to escape from Dunkirk aboard a huge armada of rescue ships, British quarters said today.

PREDICT 'DECISIVE BLOW' SOON

BERLIN, May 31 (UP).—The German war machine is poised for the "decisive blow" to end the war, a German statement boasted tonight amid predictions that the bloody and tattered remnants of the Allied armies in Flanders will be destroyed within 24 hours.

REPORT LEOPOLD A PRISONER

BERLIN, May 31 (UP).—King Leopold of the Belgians was reported authoritatively tonight to be a prisoner of war. Officials were said to regard him as the captured commander of an army, rather than a King.

U. S. Gov't Gets Bids for Four New Destroyers

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UP).—Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me., submitted an apparent low bid of \$19,602,000 today for construction of four new 1,630 ton destroyers for the Navy. It bid \$4,896,000 on each of the four new ships, subject to adjustments for labor or material price changes. It asked \$5,387,000 for each or a total of \$21,548,000 for all four on a fixed basis.

Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., submitted the only other bids: \$5,277,000 a-piece or a total of \$21,108,000 on an adjusted basis; or \$5,700,000 each or a total of \$22,800,000 for all on a fixed contract basis.

The bids reflected recent efforts to speed up naval construction. Both bidders offered to deliver the first ship within 18 months; the first in 30 months.

3 U. S. Planes Go to Canada For British Use

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 31 (UP).—Three Stinson 105 airplanes flew from Jamestown to Canada today for purchase by the British. The privately owned ships were believed to be among the first flown directly into Canada from the United States under modification of the Neutrality Act.

Nell McCray, owner of one of the planes, said their destination was Halifax. He said British agents who approached him appeared anxious to buy all the planes they could get that were in good condition. He said it was his understanding that the craft would be used for training purposes.

Get the "Broadway Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

THE NATION'S DEMAND FOR PEACE GROWS

Milwaukee Unionists, Parents and Students Take Emphatic Action to Save U. S. Peace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—From all walks of progressive life in this city the demand for peace is steadily gaining in volume, with unions, parents of school children and students emphatically voicing their opposition to America being dragged into the imperialist slaughterhouse.

At a recent meeting of the Milwaukee Industrial Union Council, the 100 delegates attending took a ten-minute recess during the meeting to write letters to the White House, opposing all steps now under way leading to involvement in the war.

ADOPT RESOLUTION

Meanwhile, the delegates adopted a resolution, reading:

"RESOLVED: that the Milwaukee County Industrial Union

Council expresses its alarm at the Administration's moves toward participation in the hideous carnage now engulfing the peoples of Europe as exemplified by the President's un-neutral speech to the American Scientific Congress and the un-neutral messages sent to belligerent governments and by his demands for huge war appropriations and the repeal of the Johnson Act, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that we do not want any part of this war, and we protest against letting down of the ban against war loans to any of the belligerents and protest any attempts to repeal the Johnson Act, and any other methods of dropping the ban on loans, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that copies of this reso-

lution go to the President to Wisconsin Congressmen, and to affiliated locals."

The AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 205 also added its voice for peace, demanding a halt to the War Congress attacks on the foreign born and urged the passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

At West Allis, the Woodrow Wilson Parent Teachers Association passed a resolution to ask their Congressmen to oppose entrance of the United States into any foreign war.

WAR VETS ACT

War veterans of the Tanner Paul Post of the American Legion, also of West Allis, wired their representatives in Washington opposing any credits to belligerents in order

to strengthen American neutrality and stay out of the conflict.

The Milwaukee County Section of the Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation has called a meeting for the purpose of mobilizing mass sentiment against the war, while the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which met here last week, heard a speaker urge that the Federation "attack the greatest scourge of mankind—war."

By a vote of 202 to 74, the Federation women voted down a resolution from the state body of the organization urging "defense" measures.

At Madison, Wis., students of the University of Wisconsin stood in a downpour and heard speakers lash attempts to involve the country in the war. The meeting was attended by 800 students.

North Dakota Students Act For Peace

900 at Campus Meeting Send Resolution to Pres. Roosevelt

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D., May 31.—Declaring that "war always operates against the best interest of the majority of the people," 900 students of North Dakota State College, at a campus peace meeting here last Wednesday, passed a resolution urging their Congressman and President Roosevelt "to do everything possible to prevent a re-occurrence of the experience of 1917."

The meeting was sponsored by the College Peace Council. The statement of the young people declared that "since the youth of any nation must fight the wars it is only right that youth have something to say about war."

MUST BE HEARD

"We as students have spent much time and money preparing ourselves to be useful citizens of the United States," the statement continued. "We want to be creative, not destructive. However, if we desire peace it is necessary that we live by the conditions that will produce it. In America we still have the freedom of expression. This freedom is the most effective weapon we have against war at the present time. It is an absolute necessity that we make ourselves heard through petitions and resolutions to be sent to the President and our Congressmen."

Hitler Confers With Italian Ambassador

BERLIN, May 31 (UP).—The official DNB news agency reported today that Chancellor Adolf Hitler today received the Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri in Company with Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop.

The interview was held at Hitler's headquarters on the Western Front.

No Time to 'Bury the Dead'



Soldier and civilian, both unidentified lie alongside each other by the side of a road in Flanders, both victims of the imperialist war makers in the neutral Low Countries which have been made the theater of the war.

11 French Communists Face Death

Ass't L'Humanite Editor Among Those Arrested on Anti-War Work

PARIS, May 31.—Robert Blache, former assistant editor of L'Humanite, banned Communist Party central organ, and 32 other Communists were arrested today on charges of distributing Communist leaflets denouncing the imperialist war.

Eleven of the group, which will be tried by military tribunals, face death penalties if convicted. Blache was one of the 11.

Intern Italian Leader

VALLETTA, Malta, May 31 (UP).—Enrico Mizzal, leader of the Italian section of the Nationalist Party, has been interned, it was disclosed

130 Spanish Refugees On Way to Mexico

Tell of Brutalities in French Concentration Camps by Authorities — Wounded Men Neglected by Doctors

A delegation from the North American Spanish Refugee Aid Committee greeted 130 Spanish refugees who arrived at Ellis Island yesterday after being confined in a concentration camp in France since the end of the Spanish Civil War. Before boarding the train last night on their way to Mexico, the refugees told harrowing stories of how they were subjected to brutal tortures by the French authorities in camp Vernet d'Arriege, the worst concentration camp in France.

One of the refugees, a youth of 18, and a member of the United Socialist Youth organization, said he contracted a bad lung condition while in the camp but was never able to get medical treatment. Many of the wounded, he said, were

Wisconsin Jobless Hit War Congress

Demands Funds for Relief Instead of Arms, Repeals FDR Incitements

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 31.—"The unemployed of Wisconsin have no interest in either side in this imperialist war, except to keep America out of it."

The State Board of the Workers Alliance, meeting here has formulated a statement of policy on peace demanding that the Congress turn its attention to the needs and problems of the American people instead of centering its attention on dragging the country into war.

"The recent speeches of President Roosevelt," the statement read, "the hysterical manner in which money is being appropriated by Congress to build a monster war machine, the cry that has been developed by Wall Street about the danger of invasion, the way in which the rights of unions are being destroyed under the Sherman anti-trust law, the drive against the foreign born and the reduction of WPA appropriations," and were branded part of the plan to get the country into the war as soon as possible.

BLAMES BOTH SIDES

Asserting its hatred for Hitler, the Alliance squarely places the blame for equipping him with a huge war-machine on Chamberlain and "his crowd."

"The Workers Alliance and the unions asked Congress for three million WPA jobs at an average of \$70 per month, but Congress refused to appropriate sufficient funds and now they appropriate three billion for a war machine and talk openly of spending twenty billion for the first year of a war," says the statement.

"This is more than we spent for relief and WPA by the national, state and local government in the last ten years."

"The unemployed will do their share in this fight by fighting against being forced into the army because they have no job and cannot get relief."

"We will make our voices heard in the fall elections, demand union wages on WPA, three million jobs, abolition of the war inciting Dies committee and no loaning of any more billions to any of the warring powers."

same clothes and shoes they had when first thrown into the concentration camp. Other refugees, clad in thin summer garments, have been shipped by French officials from warm climates to the Alps.

Half of the refugees are women and children who had not seen their relatives until they met on the boat. Their transportation was arranged by the SERE before it was closed down by former Minister of Justice Georges Bonnet.

Scores of refugees were still being sent back to Franco's Spain where they face death.

Among yesterday's arrivals was Herman Keeten, anti-fascist German writer.

2,568 West Siders Sign Against War

The Action for Peace Committee of the Lower West Side, consisting of trade unions, mass organizations and C. P. branches, collected 2,568 signatures Wednesday afternoon in a swift mobilization for peace. During a period of four hours, fifteen blocks were canvassed for signatures and 30 tables with petitions were set up on street corners. The majority of names on the peace petitions were collected from the Italian members of the community.

Puerto Ricans Demand U. S. Keep Peace

Also Urges President to Act to End Jobless Suffering on Island

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 30.—A resolution vigorously opposing the entry of the United States, which holds Puerto Rico as a colony, into the European war, was passed by the Executive Committee of the League for Democracy (Liga Pro Democracia) at its last meeting.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, it is the duty of every American organization, labor union, church, and citizen to safeguard the welfare, happiness, and future of the people of the United States;

"Whereas, participation by the United States in the European war would not only mean enormous suffering, sacrifice of life, and poverty for its people but a tremendous setback for democracy and civilization as well;

"Whereas, it has been estimated that such a war would cost twenty billion dollars a year, to be borrowed from bankers by the Federal Government and paid back by the American people, plus interests, through heavy taxation for several generations;

"Therefore, be it resolved by Liga Pro Democracia, of San Juan, Puerto Rico:

"1.—To request the President of the United States and Congress to keep the nation out of war, observe the most strict neutrality in the European struggle, and continue the Good-Neighbor policy in Latin America and other countries.

"2.—To further request the President and Congress to remedy the suffering of the unemployed both in the United States and in Puerto Rico by providing WPA jobs, housing, medical care, and relief, so that they may eat, clothe, and shelter as becoming to a wealthy nation like the United States and whose safety depends upon the health and strength of its citizens.

"3.—To invite all labor unions, associations, clubs, churches, etc., in Puerto Rico to make immediately similar appeals to help preserve peace."

UNDER FIRE --

By Henri Barbusse

SYNOPSIS

After dully spending a day in the trench surrounded by new and old dead men the French soldiers launch an attack. Through the horrors of the barrage into the new-made corpses they plod. Emotion is gone, thought is gone, but onward they plunge. Holes are made, and filled up. They reach the German trench—an ambush which fails. Falling and sliding into the gouge in the earth the process of slaughtering the occupants is begun. Desperately thrown grenades explode in the faces of those who threw them, men are buried alive. Some are half-mad, some entirely so. In the temporary haven from the shellfire one cannot recognize the men who left their trench a scant time before; they are gripped by a horrible frenzy.

"What are we stopping here for?" says one, grinding his teeth. "Why don't we go on to the next?" a second asks me in fury. "Now we're here, we'd be there in a few jumps!" "I, too, I want to go on!" "Me, too. Ah, the hog!" They shake themselves like banners. They carry the luck of their survival as it were glory; they are implacable, uncontrollable, intoxicated with themselves. We wait and stamp about in the captured work, this strange demolished way that winds along the plain and goes from the unknown to the unknown.

Advance to the right!

We begin to flow again in one direction. No doubt it is a movement planned up there, back yonder, by the chiefs. We trample soft bodies underfoot, some of which are moving and slowly altering their position; rivulets and cries come from them. Like posts and heaps of rubbish, corpses are piled anyhow on the wounded, and press them down, suffocate them, strangle them. So that I can get by, I must push at a slaughtered trunk of which the neck is a spring of gurgling blood.

In the cataclysm of earth and of massive wreckage blown up and blown out, above the hordes of wounded and dead that stir together, athwart the moving forest of smoke implanted in the trench and in all its environs, one no longer sees any face but what is inflamed. Some groups seem to be dancing as they brandish their knives. They are elated, immensely confident, ferocious. The battle dies down imperceptibly. A soldier says, "Well, what's to be done now?" It flares up again suddenly at one point. Twenty yards away in the plain, in the direction of a circle that the gray embankment makes, a cluster of pipe-shots crackles and huris its scattered missiles around a hidden machine-gun, that spits intermittently and seems to be in difficulties. Under the shadowy wing of a sort of yellow and bluish nimbus I see men encircling the flashing

machine and closing in on it. Near to me I make out the silhouette of Mesnil Joseph, who is steering straight and with no effort of concealment for the spot whence the barking explosions come in jerky sequence.

A flash shoots out from a corner of the trench between us two. Joseph halts, sways, stoops, and drops on one knee. I run to him and he watches me coming. "It's nothing—my thigh. I can crawl along by myself." He seems to have become quiet, childish, docile; and sways slowly towards the trench.

I have still in my eyes the exact spot whence rang the shot that hit him, and I slip round there by the left, making a detour. No one there. I only meet another of our squad on the same errand—Paradis.

We are hustled by men who are carrying on their shoulders pieces of iron of all shapes. They block up the trench and separate us. "The machine-gun's taken by the 7th," they shout. "It won't bark any more. It was a mad devil—filthy beast! Filthy beast!" "What's there to do now?" "Nothing."

We stay there, jumbled together, and sit down. The living have ceased to gasp for breath, the dying have rattled their last, surrounded by smoke and lights and the din of the guns that rolls to all the ends of the earth. We no longer know where we are. There is neither earth nor sky—nothing but a sort of cloud. The first period of inaction is form-

ing in the chaotic drama, and there is a general slackening in the movement and the uproar. The cannonade grows less; it still shakes the sky as a cough shakes a man, but it is farther off now. Enthusiasm is allayed, and there remains only the infinite fatigue that rises and overwhelms us, and the infinite waiting that begins over again.

Where is the enemy? He has left his dead everywhere, and we have seen rows of prisoners. Yonder again there is one, drab, ill-defined and smoky, outlined against the dirty sky. But the bulk seem to have dispersed afar. A few shells come to us here and there, blunderingly, and we ridicule them. We are saved, we are quiet, we are alone, in this desert where an immensity of corpses adjoins a line of the living.

Night has come. The dust has flown away, but has yielded place to shadow and darkness over the long-drawn multitudes disorder. Men approach each other, sit down, get up again and walk about, leaning on each other or hooked together. Between the dug-outs, which are blocked by the mingled dead, we gather in groups and squat. Some have laid their rifles on the ground and wander on the rim of the trench with their arms balancing; and when they come near we can see that they are blackened and scorched, their eyes are red and slashed with mud. We speak seldom, but are beginning to think. We see the stretcher-bearers,

whose sharp silhouettes stoop and grope; they advance linked two and two together by their long burdens. Yonder on our right one hears the blows of pick and shovel.

I wander into the middle of this gloomy turmoil. In a place where the embankment has crushed the embankment of the trench into a gentle slope, some one is seated. A faint light still prevails. The tranquil attitude of this man as he looks reflectively in front of him is sculptural and striking. Stooping, I recognize him as Corporal Bertrand. He turns his face towards me, and I feel that he is looking at me through the shadows with his thoughtful smile.

"I was coming to look for you," he says; "they're organizing a guard for the trench until we've got news of what the others have done and what's going on in front. I'm going to put you on double sentry with Paradis, in a listening-post that the sappers have just dug."

We watch the shadows of the passers-by and of those who are seated, outlined in ink blot, bowed and bent in diverse attitudes under the gray sky, all along the ruined parapet. Dwarfed to the size of insects and worms, they make a strange and secret stirring among these shadow-hidden lands where for two years war has caused cities of soldiers to wander or stagnate over deep and boundless cemeteries. Two obscure forms pass in the dark, several paces from us; they are talking together in low voices.

"You bet, old chap, instead of listening to him, I shoved my bayonet into his belly so that I couldn't haul it out."

"There were four in the bottom of the hole. I called to 'em to come out, and as soon as one came out I stuck him. Blood ran down me up to the elbow and stuck up my sleeves."

"Ah!" the first speaker went on, "when we are telling all about it later, if we get back, to the other people at home, by the stove and the candle, who's going to believe it? It's a pity, isn't it?"

"I don't care a damn about that, as long as we do get back," said the other; "I want the end quickly, and only that."

Bertrand was used to speak very little ordinarily, and never of himself. But he said, "I've got three of them on my hands. I struck like a madman. Ah, we were all like beasts when we got here!"

He raised his voice and there was a restrained tremor in it: "It was necessary," he said, "it was necessary, for the future's sake."

those of Plutarch's and Cornelle's heroes or with those of hooligans and apaches?

"And for all that, mind you," Bertrand went on, "there is one figure that has risen above the war and will blaze with the beauty and strength of his courage." I listened, leaning on a stick and towards him, drinking in the voice that came in the twilight silence from the lips that so rarely spoke. He cried with a clear voice—"Liebknecht!"

He stood up with his arms still crossed. His face, as profoundly serious as a statue's, drooped upon his chest. But he emerged once again from his marble muteness to repeat, "The future, the future! The work of the future will be to wipe out the present, to wipe it out more than we can imagine, to wipe it out like something abominable and shameful. And yet—this present—it had to be, it had to be! Shame on military glory, shame on armies, that changes men by turns into stupid victims or ignoble brutes. Yes, shame. That's the true word, but it's too true; it's true in eternity, but it's not yet true for us. It will be true when there is a Bible that is entirely true, when it is found written among the other truths that a purified mind will at the same time let us understand. We are still lost, still exiled far from that time. In our time of to-day, in these moments, this truth is hardly more than a fallacy, this sacred saying is only blasphemy!"

A kind of laugh came from him, full of echoing dreams—"To think I once told them I believed in prophecies, just to kid them!"

I sat down by Bertrand's side. This soldier who had always done more than was required of him and survived notwithstanding, stood at that moment in my eyes for those who incarnate a lofty moral conception, who have the strength to detach themselves from the hustle of circumstances, and who are destined, however little their path may run through a splendor of events, to dominate their time.

"I have always thought all those things," I murmured. "Ah!" said Bertrand. We looked at each other without a word, with a little surprised self-communion. After this full silence he spoke again. "It's time to start duty; take your rifle and come."

From our listening-post we see towards the east a light spreading like a conflagration, but bluer and sadder than buildings on fire. It streaks the sky above a long black cloud which extends suspended like the smoke of an extinguished fire, like an immense stain on the world. It is the returning morning.

(To be continued tomorrow)

[Published by arrangement with E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. "Under Fire" by Henri Barbusse is translated from the French by Fitzwater Wray and is available in the Everyman's Library series.]

Dr. Beard, Others Hit G-Men Control Of Immigration

25 Prominent Educators, Writers, Send Open Letter to Congress, Warn Against Repetition of Palmer Raids; Calls Move Threat to Liberties

Twenty-five prominent American educators and writers, headed by Dr. Charles A. Beard, the American historian, Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president emerita of Mt. Holyoke College, have signed an Open Letter to the United States Congress requesting the defeat of the proposal to transfer the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Department of Justice. The signers declared the proposed transfer is "unnecessary, dangerous, and contradicts the traditional American policy toward the immigrant in our midst." It was announced today by Carey McWilliams, Chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 79 Fifth Ave.

Those Who Signed Letter To Congress

Signers of the Open Letter include: Dr. Edward B. Dancy, of New York; Dr. Charles A. Beard; Prof. Ruth Benedict, of Columbia University; Richard E. Felsa, of Connecticut; Prof. Emily C. Brown, of Vassar College; Prof. Leslie C. Dunn, head of the Zoology Department at Columbia University; Prof. Ernest Felsa, of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College; Pearl M. Hart, chairman of the Women's League to Combat Anti-Semitism, Chicago; Rockwell Kent, President of the United American Artists; Carol King, Secretary of the International Juridical Association; Oliver LaFarge, author; Dr. W. L. Mahoney, chairman of the Philadelphia Conference on Anti-Allen Legislation.

Also: Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, of Harvard University; Carey McWilliams, chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and California State Commissioner of Immigration and Housing; Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College; Prof. Vida D. Scudder, of Wellesley College; Alfred K. Stern, of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; Jean Starr Untermyer, poetess; Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. J. Raymond Wash, of Hobart College; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president emerita of Mt. Holyoke College; and Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress.

TEXT OF LETTER

The Open Letter to Congress reads: "We urge that the Congress of the United States devote careful and much-needed attention and consideration to the proposed reorganization plan that would transfer the Immigration and Naturalization Service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. It would be extremely dangerous to the welfare of the American people to rush into operation a proposal that may have many far-reaching and dangerous effects upon the people of this country, particularly because of the widespread uneasiness and tension created by the existence of war in Europe.

"We want to call to your attention that the need for this transfer is questionable, since the Department of Labor has ably and competently supervised the administration of our immigration and naturalization laws to the mutual advantage of both the American people and the immigrant in our midst.

"Any change of policy toward the immigrant, which has been requested already by the Attorney General even before the transfer has been authorized, will serve to prevent the Americanization of those non-citizens who are here by singling them out as a special section of the population to become a scapegoat and an object of discrimination and prejudice. Such procedure endangers the welfare of all Americans and must be prevented.

REMINDS OF PALMER RAIDS

"It must be emphasized at this time that the Department of Justice was responsible for the infamous Palmer Raids of 1920. At the present time, despite reassuring statements to the contrary, there appears to be no guarantee that there will be no repetition of the 1920 raids, which disregard the civil and democratic rights of thousands of American citizens on the pretext of hunting down 'alien agitators.' The request on May 23rd by the Attorney General for the registration of aliens leads us to believe that, instead of attempting to prevent a repetition of the Palmer Raids, the present Attorney General's office is seeking to follow in the footsteps of the Palmer administration, with the exception that it is seeking legal authorization for what the

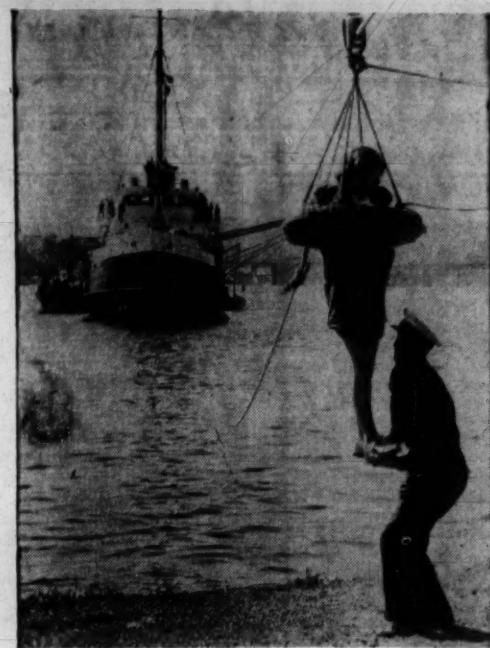
earlier administration did illegally. "We feel that the transfer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Department of Justice is unnecessary, dangerous, and contradicts the traditional American policy toward the immigrant in our midst, and we urge that the legislation introduced to effect this transfer be defeated."

Contract Firms Plead Guilty to Paving Frauds

Three contracting firms, which were among eleven firms indicted April 29 with eight individuals on charges that they entered into an illegal conspiracy to control city contracts for highway paving in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty yesterday before Supreme Court Justice John MacCrack.

The pleas, entered through attorney Martin W. Littleton, were for the Highway Improvement and Repair Company, the Cranford Company and the Cranford Material Company.

With the Greatest of Ease



U. S. COAST GUARD PUTS ON A SHOW: A guardsman assists a girl brought ashore from a "wrecked vessel" by breeches-buoy during a demonstration of Coast Guard activities on Maritime Day in Seattle, Wash. The lines were shot to the ship by a Lyle gun.

Civil Rights Groups Fight Rising Vigilante Terror

Startling new evidence of the rapid increase in vigilante terror against labor in the industrial sections of the country were revealed yesterday by civil liberties investigators in both Detroit and Chicago.

From Detroit came the report of the Civil Rights Federation, 1001 Hoffman Building, of that organization's investigation of police violence against striking workers at the Metalcraft Corp. in Grand Rapids, Mich. The workers, members of the United Automobile Workers CIO, struck when union attempts to negotiate with the plant manager, R. W. Hook, failed. A picket line was attacked by a strong detachment of cops wielding weapons against the unarmed strikers.

Rabbi Miller Urges Fight on Dies Measure

Jewish Committee Says Ban on Immigration Mocks U.S. Tradition

Urging a concerted drive against the Dies bill barring immigration, Rabbi Moses Miller, national president of the Jewish People's Committee, declared yesterday that this bill "runs counter to the whole tradition of America as the home of the oppressed and persecuted."

In a statement for the Committee, Rabbi Miller asserted: "It becomes the sacred duty of all those who would preserve inviolate America's heritage as a haven for the oppressed, of all those whose hearts respond to the appeals of our suffering brethren, to marshal their forces against the Dies Bill and against those who would make a mockery of the words engraved on the Statue of Liberty."

U. S. Ship Brings Gold from Italy

JERSEY CITY, N.J., May 31 (UP).—The American Export Liner Exeter docked here today with \$4,000,000 in gold bullion which was put aboard in Genoa, Italy, under purportedly mysterious circumstances.

The Exeter also brought 110 passengers, most of them Americans being evacuated from European war zones.

The Exeter's officers said the ship was held for only four hours when it came through Gibraltar on its way to New York.

"NO CODDLING"

Leland Stroehde, one striker, was sent to the hospital with an injured skull. When social workers from several states appeared before the Grand Rapids City Council to protest the police terror, Mayor Welsch declared that he would tolerate no "coddling of the CIO or anyone else."

"Grand Rapids is in no mood for monkey business in this labor question," he sneered. "And if we haven't enough police to enforce the laws, we'll get some citizens to help us."

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, 203 North Wabash Ave., made public the results of his recent visit to Pekin, Ill., to observe the attempt of Communist Party representatives to place their Party on the ballot.

Mr. Latimer told the threats and abuse he received at the hands of a dozen or so Legionnaires, and Sheriff Donahue's remark that: "The Communist Party will be outlawed within the month and so will your Civil Liberties Union if you defend Communists."

"The sheriff made it plain that he was not neutral, but actively in favor of whatever vigilante action the veterans might want to take," Mr. Latimer reported. "I was finally pushed out of the courthouse by the sheriff and escorted to my car by veterans and followed out of town on the road to Springfield."



Some consumers think eggs with white shells are best. Others swear by brown-shelled eggs. Both are fooling themselves if they think the color of the shells tells them anything about the quality of the egg inside. Color of the shell doesn't tell a thing about color and food value of the yolk. You can get a dark or a light-colored yolk inside either colored shell.

When you get a golden yolk, you may be sure you have an egg rich in Vitamin A, and probably rich in Vitamin D. You can't be so certain about the vitamin richness of a pale yolk, but it may be every bit as rich in vitamins as the darker yolk—or even richer.

If eggs with one color of shell sell for less than another in your city or neighborhood, don't let your misguided prejudice keep you from buying the cheaper kind.

Heat may make chemical changes in milk but no important changes in its food value. That's the conclusion of the Bureau of Home Economics Experts in the Department of Agriculture.

Heat used in cooking, boiling, pasteurizing, drying or canning milk has little measurable effect on Vitamins A and G. Any chance of loss in these vitamins, in which whole milk is particularly rich, during heating is very little. Be sure you have a well-balanced diet that will give you all the vitamins you need, and you will not have to worry about the slight loss of vitamins from pasteurizing, cooking or canning milk.



This checked jacket worn with a checked gingham blouse and plain skirt is easy to keep clean and neat.

Pekin Vigilante Terror Laid to FDR Incitement

Illinois C. P. Charges War Mongering Speeches by President Inflamed Hoodlums; Pledges More Vigorous Petition Campaign

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 31.—Placing responsibility for vigilante terror against the Communist election petition drive in Pekin and other Illinois cities directly on the war-incitements of the Roosevelt Administration, the Illinois State Executive Committee of the Communist Party today pledged to push a more vigorous campaign than ever throughout the state.

"The attack on the Communist Party workers in Pekin last Saturday night by an organized vigilante mob, with the connivance of local authorities, is of the most ominous significance to the American people," declared the State Committee statement.

"What took place there was a practice-blackout of civil liberties, a sample of what faces the American people if Wall Street and Washington are successful in their plot to blitzkrieg this country into war. It is the kind of lawlessness condoned by and to be expected from the incitement of speeches such as that made by President Roosevelt Sunday night."

HOODLUM ATTACKS SPREAD From Chicago, Attorney Lieberman telephoned Attorney General Cassidy in Springfield, protesting the violations of civil liberties and the breakdown of law and order. The attorney general flatly refused to assume any responsibility. At the same time, the State Legislature was meeting in Springfield, in special session, with the No. 1 problem of relief missing from the agenda.

Seven and nine-tenths of the population of Tazewell County is on relief, as compared to 6.2 per cent in the rest of the state.

The Pekin violations of fundamental civil rights followed not only the previous week-end's occurrence in that town, but also active police activity in Freeport, in Stephenson County, on May 19. There, too, canvassers, after obtaining a good number of signatures in a little over an hour, were stopped and told to "move on."

The Roosevelt-incited war hysteria spread this week-end to the city of Rockford, Ill., where six persons on the Communist signature drive were "escorted" to the city limits by two police detectives. They had been held in custody for more than an hour, and pamphlets and literature were confiscated.

"A threat to the civil liberties of the American people" is the way the Pekin incident was described by a young woman representing the Business and Professional Department of the YWCA, in speaking this week-end to the Job March contingent in Springfield, sponsored by the Chicago Council of the American Youth Congress.

Pekin was the scene of a general strike a few years back, and Sheriff Donahue last week-end stated he did not want "labor disturbed."

Charges Guard Capt. Supplied Arms to 'Front'

Witness Says He Saw Capt. Hand Ammunition to Bishop

A witness in the trial of 14 men charged with "plotting to overthrow the government" told yesterday of seeing a New York National Guard captain on three occasions give ammunition from the guard supply room to William Gerald Bishop, one of the asserted leaders of the group.

"Do you mean to say that you let them take this ammunition out without any orders?" Federal Judge Marcus E. Campbell asked the witness, Alfred J. Quinlan, 27, of New York, who is one of the defendants.

"Yes, Quinlan replied. Under questioning by his attorney, Edmund D. Wilson, Quinlan said that Capt. John T. Prout, Jr., a co-defendant, had given the ammunition to Bishop last November in the armory of the 165th Infantry Regiment of the Guard.

Prout, he said, was in command of company M of the regiment, and he was supply sergeant of the company.

Turkish Police Tighten War Precautions

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 31 (UP).—Police tonight tightened precautions at ports throughout Turkey, the newspaper Cumhuriyet said, as a result of discovery of explosives in packages of merchandise.

Get the "Broader Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

Welcome Delegates to the National Nominating Convention, C.P.U.S.A.

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"But labor in Pekin is disturbed already," declared the statement of the State Committee of the Communist Party.

"The headline in the AFL paper in Pekin the very day our people came there was 'Homes, Not War!' Labor in Pekin needs good housing—they are suspicious of the war plans of Roosevelt."

People in more than 15 Illinois counties have already signed the Communist petitions. The people are responding to the Party's message of peace, jobs and civil liberties—they realize that, as the State Committee points out, the Party's "fight to be on the ballot is the concern of all friends of civil liberties, of peace."

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2-Year Financial Report Of Communist Party

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
Statement of Income and Expenses
For the 27 Months Period
January 1, 1938 to March 31, 1940

	EXPENSES	INCOME
Dues	\$197,176.09	\$197,176.09
Initiation	6,340.47	
Supplies and Buttons	7,797.23	
Mass Meetings and Affairs	89,326.43	
Collections and Donations	81,777.41	
Defense Assessment	14,950.40	15,899.98
International Solidarity	119,196.72	119,922.80
Schools	5,865.49	5,506.99
Trade National Convention (net)		7,352.07
National Nominating Convention (11th)	300.00	
Wages	82,259.83	
Rent	10,800.00	
Telephone	4,712.53	
Postage and Expressage	5,972.87	
Stationery and Supplies	6,927.26	
Traveling	5,718.42	
National Committee Meetings	23,164.19	
Party Building Congress	9,686.17	
Education Department and Literature	2,926.10	
Legislative Department	8,943.35	
Industrial Department	4,486.42	
Organization Department	21,401.21	
Other Departments	18,667.65	
Party News Bulletin	42,235.99	
Publicity and Press Service	1,954.68	
29th Anniversary	7,591.07	
Auditing	5,934.66	
Social Security Taxes	460.00	
Unemployment Insurance Taxes	1,797.59	
Repairs	2,434.54	
Miscellaneous Expenses	752.51	
Subsidies to Districts	4,172.51	
Contributions	90,233.06	
	8,000.00	

TOTAL RECEIVED	521,771.36
TOTAL PAID	508,756.23
TOTAL GENERAL INCOME	13,015.13
Reserves for Defense Fund and I. S.	1,346.75
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	11,668.38

BALANCE SHEET as of March 31, 1940	
ASSETS:	LIABILITIES:
Cash on Hand and in Bank	Loans Payable \$ 2,883.56
Accounts Receivable	Accounts Payable 2,430.33
Furniture & Fixtures	Reserves:
	Defense Fund 919.58
	International Solidarity 427.17
	1,346.75
	TOTAL LIABILITIES 6,660.64
	SURPLUS:
	Jan. 1, 1938 68,397.93
	Net Income 11,668.38
	80,066.31
TOTAL ASSETS \$86,726.95	TOTAL 86,726.95

CERTIFICATION
To the National Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.
I have examined the Balance Sheet of the Communist Party, U.S.A. as of March 31, 1940, and the Statement of Income and Expenses for the 27 months ended that date. In connection therewith, I examined or tested accounting records of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and other supporting evidence, and have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedure of your organization by methods and to the extent I deemed appropriate.

In my opinion the accompanying Balance Sheet and related Statement of Income and Expenses fairly present the financial position of the Communist Party, U.S.A. at March 31, 1940 and the results of their financial transactions for the 27 months' period ended that date.

MORRIS A. GREENBAUM
Certified Public Accountant

Anti-War Pamphlet Sale By C. P. Hits 3½ Millions

Over three and a half million pamphlets putting forth the position of the Communist Party on keeping the United States out of war have been sold by the Party since the outbreak of the European war in August, a report made to the National Convention of the Communist Party, now being held at the Royal Windsor, 69 W. 86th St., disclosed today.

The report, made by the Educational and Publications Department of the Communist Party, announced that the Party had sold 9 million pieces of literature, exclusive of free material such as leaflets since the last national convention in 1938.

Earl Browder is revealed to be the best selling Communist writer in the United States, according to report. Over a million and a half pamphlets written by him have been sold by the Party. Among the best sellers written by him are: "Whose War Is It?" 415,000 copies; "Stop the War," 225,000 copies; and "Earl Browder Takes His Case to the People," 320,000 copies.

The report also announced that

the Party expected to sell more than a quarter of a million copies of the Report of the Party's National Committee delivered yesterday to the opening session of the National Nominating Convention by Earl Browder.

Mr. Browder's new book, "The Second Imperialist War," will make its first appearance at the convention. It was also stated.

Over two million leaflets (distributed free) opposing America's entrance into the war were distributed by the Party two weeks after the war broke out, according to the results of a partial survey of leaflets issued by state organ-

FDR Imperialism Threatens Latin America

C. P. Fraternal Delegates Greet Convention

Mexican, Chilean C. P. Leaders Cheered in Address

(Continued from Page 1)

convention by Pat Toohy and was received with prolonged cheers. The session was a rousing demonstration of inter-continental solidarity against the attempts of Wall Street and the Roosevelt Administration to intervene in the domestic affairs of the countries of Latin America and to drag them along with the United States into an imperialist war.

EXPONES ALMAZAN PLAN

Encinas, dynamic veteran of the peasant fight for land in La Laguna, charged that at this moment plans exist for a military uprising to prevent the peaceful election of the people's candidate, Manuel Camacho and to replace him with a reactionary regime under Juan Almazan. The Mexican leader declared that "large supplies of war materials are being smuggled across the American border, that agents of Martin Dies are conspiring in Mexico against the interests of the country, and that a reign of terror is being launched against trade union leaders."

"At the service of Dies, there worked hundreds of Mexican reactionaries and the whole mercenary press of Mexico, all trying to cover up Almazan's military preparations," he said.

He declared that the "notorious Dies Committee" is using the lies of Trotsky and "his dummy," Diego Rivera, to the effect that "Mexico is becoming a threat to the security of the United States, and that there are hundreds of spies conspiring to substitute for our government a government under Nazi and Japanese domination and that the Communists are cooperating in this plot."

LIES CLOAK PLOT

Encinas declared that these lies were intended to conceal the real plot against the people's movement and their candidate. He showed how the forces of the people, the organizations of the trade unions, the peasants' organizations and the army, were behind Camacho and were certain to be victorious in a peaceful election. Still wider sections of the population were united behind Camacho through the recently organized Committees of defense of the nation, and against imperialism, in which the Communist Party is participating.

Encinas went on to show that the Almazan forces, although strong economically and politically, were weak among the masses and therefore had to call upon outside help. During the last century, Encinas declared, Mexican reaction found support in the reactionary France of Napoleon III, which resulted in an "extremely painful" struggle for the Mexican people. But with the solidarity of the people of North America and the help of Abraham Lincoln, the Mexican people won. Had Napoleon III been victorious, he declared, he would have proceeded to help the Confederacy and

izations of the Party, the report stated.

A press run of half a million copies of the Declaration of the Party's National Committee on the war, issued Sept. 17, was completely distributed. During 1938 local and state organizations of the Party published and distributed 82 communist newspapers in every major city throughout the country. The figure rose to 196 for 1939. More than 100,000 copies of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," have been sold to the Communist Party since its last convention, the report said. Additional copies which were published in other languages, including Jewish, Spanish, and Italian have also been sold.

the whole course of American history might have been different. "Our people will win this time too, if they can count on the understanding and help of the American people," he said as the delegates applauded vigorously.

Referring to the talk in Washington about the need to secure America's rear in Latin America, the Mexican leader declared:

"If American imperialism will practice a policy of equal and just treatment for the countries of Latin America, their rear will be safe. If they attack us militarily and economically, one nation after another will rise up in its own defense."

Encinas asked the American Party to help defend the hundreds of thousands of Mexican immigrant workers living in the United States, "who suffer as the Negro people suffer."

Greetings were brought to the convention "from a far off country, thousands of miles away," by Raul Barra Silva, a worker from the nitrate fields of Chile. Silva declared that the Guggenheim, Braden Andes and other copper corporations of Wall St., "who are trying to drag the United States into war, are at the same time lined up with the Oligarchy in Chile."

Silva vividly described the ravages which imperialist intervention had made upon the people of his country, where there existed the highest infant death-rate in the world and where 80 per cent of the population suffered from tuberculosis.

PEOPLE'S FRONT VICTORY

One year ago, however, the People's Front won a tremendous victory and elected Pedro Aguirre Cerdas as president. This opened a new epoch, Silva said. Complete democratic liberties had been re-established. More workers had been organized into the trade unions during this one year than in all past years. All workers who had been previously thrown out of their jobs for union activity were given their jobs back. All confiscated trade union property was returned.

"The people of Chile are much alarmed by developments in Mexico," he went on, "and they feel that American imperialism is trying to draw us into war." He, too, demanded a halt to the activities of the Dies Committee in Latin America.

He referred to the way the Washington government has been talking recently about the need for "unity" in the Western Hemisphere and has been saying, "an aggression to one is an aggression to all." To this Silva made the pointed reply: "And we say to Washington that an aggression upon Mexico is an aggression upon all of us."

CPUSA Gives \$18,000 to German C. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent of Party's income came from mass meetings and affairs, and \$197,176.09 from dues.

Among the expenses of the Party was \$20,164.19 for traveling. On the basis of an allowance of two cents a mile, this figure revealed that leading Party members traveled 1,458,200 miles since the last convention in 1938.

The Communist Party of the United States contributed a total of \$110,623.89 to Communist Parties of other countries, of which \$18,000 went to the Communist Party of Germany since May, 1938. (The financial statement appears on page 4.)

Communist Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated at Madison Square Garden Sunday, June 2. Meeting starts promptly at 11 A. M. Doors open at 9 A. M.

Here They Are--Those Fighting American 'Reds' About Whom the Press Wrote Eloquent Obituaries

By Sender Garlin

The exuberant word-follies who wrote all those obituaries on the American Communist Party following the signing of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact must have been concealing themselves under their typewriter-covers these last few days, especially. Their editors haven't sent them over for eyewitness autopsies, either, for it would be trying for them to witness the Communist Party convention now in session at the Royal Windsor. . . . There's more real life in this convention than in all the gatherings ever held by the Republican and Democratic parties, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Associated Press confabs—all rolled together. . . .

Two Negro delegates from California, Pettis Perry of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Myra Rhetta, mother of a boy killed fighting in defense of Republican Spain, were awakened in the middle of the night as the train on which they were riding entered the state of Texas. The conductor on the Santa Fe told them they'd have to move into the Jim-Crow coaches. At the break of dawn the entire California delegation was on the job with a petition signed by every single passenger in the two coaches protesting this discriminatory practice of the railroad. . . . Signatories included a number of ex-servicemen, some discharged from service in Hawaii and the Far East, others on leave. . . .

Peter Paul is a coal miner. He comes from Pottsville, Pa., in the heart of the anthracite region. Talk to him, said Sam Darcy, Eastern Pennsylvania secretary of the Party, "he'll tell you all about the fight of the 'bootleg' miners." . . . Paul told his story, and it's an exciting one. Last year he and his brother Gomer led 10,000 miners to the Pennsylvania Legislature meeting in Harrisburg and forced the defeat of a bill to make "bootleg mining" illegal. . . . Paul explains what this nefarious activity is: mine after mine has shut down in Pennsylvania. Thousands are unemployed. The mines have been abandoned by the coal operators. The jobless miners, using drills, picks and shovels and old machinery go into the business given up by the operators because there's not enough money in it. The extent of unemployment? Paul says you can get an idea when you know that the Philadelphia, Reading Coal and Iron Company, one of the biggest outfits in the country, which operated 42 mines in 1927 now operate only eight. . . .

Delegate Paul, typical of scores of delegates at the convention, went to work when he was 12. Began to pick slate when he was just a kid. Joined up in the United Mine Workers of America in 1910—exactly 30 years ago. He hasn't worked in the mines since 1929: blacklisted. . . . "I was chairman of a mine committee for four years in one colliery," Delegate Paul says proudly, "and I didn't lose a single grievance." And he says . . . to forget to mention that he's running for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania on the Communist Party ticket in the coming election. "The function of this official," he says, "is to see to it that the finances come from the proper sources." Paul is 42, married, has three youngsters. "Two boys and a girl, here's their pictures. Fine kids. The boys only seven but already he's wanting to make speeches. . . ."

Bob Hall, Alabama Party secretary, is up here with a delegation of 16-17 from Alabama three from Georgia and one from Mississippi. Some came up in buses, others drove in jalopies. . . . One of the delegates, a Negro woman sharecropper from the Black Belt (don't be too curious about names of delegates who came from the Black Belt)

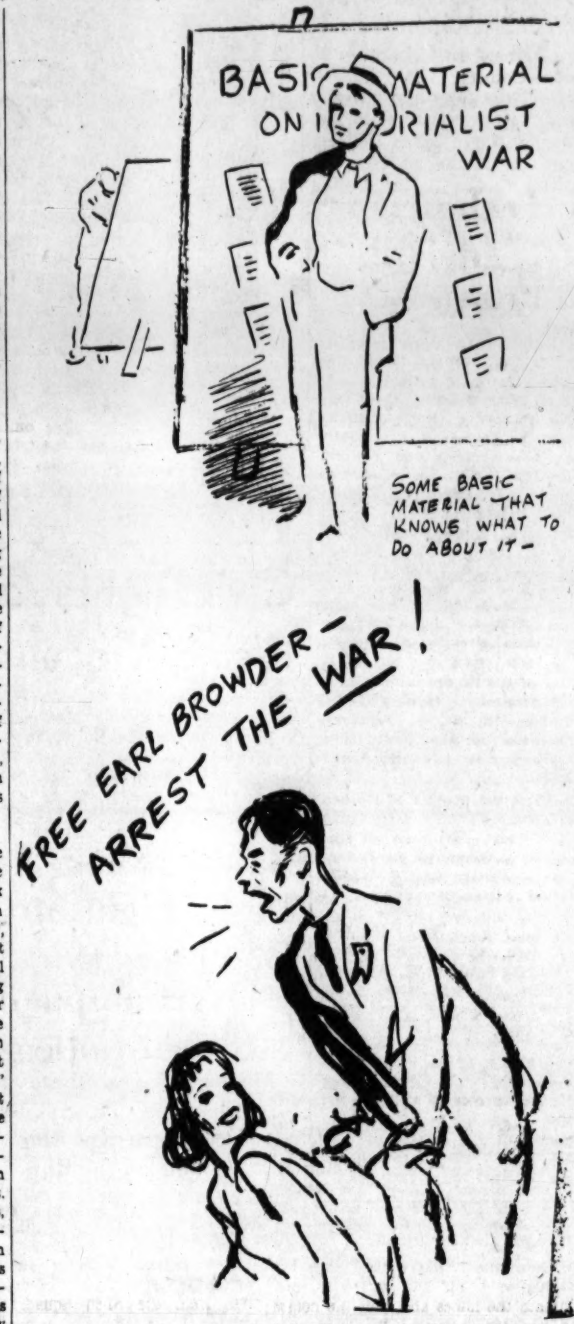
Curious how one of the Negro delegates first heard about the Communist Party back in 1932 when he joined up. . . . He was working in a steel mill in Birmingham that year with Al Jackson, active Negro comrade. Al disappeared for a while. "Where you been?" asked his friend when Al came back.

"I've been up North." "What they saying up there?" "They're saying," Jackson replied, "that the Negro people ought to organize together with the southern whites."

"Will the southern whites organize with the Negroes?" "Well, the Communist Party is showing them how." That was in 1932. Today he's a delegate and showing thousands of others "how."

It wasn't so long ago that the Communists in Alabama worked under conditions of illegality reminiscent of the days of tsarist Russia. While the Bill of Rights is still an optional document as far as the authorities are concerned, yet—the Modern Bookshop in Birmingham is doing business on Fifth Avenue, in the center of the city. Best sellers: Lenin, Stalin, Browder. . . . Daily Worker, New Masses and the latest pamphlets issued by Workers Library Publishers.

Rob Hall was recently invited to speak at the Birmingham Southern College. A capacity audience pelted him with questions. A college poll revealed that the students, by a vote of 4 to 1 were against America's participation in the European war—even if the Allies were losing."



Drawings at the Communist Convention by Staff Artist Dell

tells of a recent victory which she achieved a "small" victory, but the kind that ultimately make for great ones. . . . The Negro women in her community have clubs which organize quilting parties; they discuss problems that come up—but more important they take action. One of the members of the group who works as a cook in a small hotel owned by a white man and his wife, complained that they, like thousands of their compatriots, used the vile term "nigger" in referring to Negroes. The club at one of the quilting parties decided to trash the matter out with the hotel man and his wife. "We've always talked that way," they explained to the committee. "Well, you better increase your vocabulary," they said. . . . "And the hotel people have," the delegate explains, "at least within our hearing."

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Old friends among the delegates: George Powers, Charlie Gwynn of Pittsburgh and scores of others. . . . They're at the convention with 65

delegates, including thirteen coal miners, ten steel workers, a number of aluminum and glass workers, electrical workers and others.

Powers was recently before the Dies Committee. Mr. Dies, who was elected to Congress by a majority vote of his Congressional District, minus 96 per cent of the population who are barred from voting on the basis of the Texas interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, cited Powers for contempt because he wouldn't provide a membership list of Communists in Western Pennsylvania so that they could be blacklisted by the steel companies and persecuted by the government. . . . His hearing comes up next week. . . . Powers reports a terrific wave of war hysteria has been incited by the press and radio in the steel area during the past ten days. Fifth column stuff and the rest of it. . . . All oppressive ordinances enacted during the Great Steel Strike of 1919 when William Z. Foster led a movement of 365,000 are being revived by the local authorities. . . . They call them the "war ordinances" although they were passed in 1919, long after the shooting (over there) was over. . . . They're trying to abolish the Bill of Rights. "This is no time to be fooling around with free speech and free assemblage," say the authorities.

In McKeesport, 75 deputies have been sworn in, the police force has been increased, the streets swarm with detectives and company stooges. Numerous towns in the steel area have been infected by the epidemic of "parachute squads." The Minute Men bristle with threats, the Vigilantes are active and Rifle Clubs are recruiting new members among the business men and other servants of the Steel Trust. . . . Fingerprinting ordinances have been adopted by some of the local communities. . . . But the Party is not asleep. . . . It challenged this organized campaign of hysteria in McKeesport, an old battleground of the steel workers. During a parade of disabled war veterans the other day, it showered the town with leaflets exposing the steel bosses' campaign for war profits at the expense of the lives of the steel workers. This was followed by police raids. But times have changed. The police sought out the Communists in halls and offices in which they hadn't met for ten years. Next day the Party printed 5,000 stickers resembling "tickets" issued by traffic cops. They plastered every car in town with these. "You Are Summoned to Join the Fight for Peace," were the words on the "tickets." This created a stir in town. Of course Mayor Lysle was going to "put a stop to it." He did so by issuing a brazen call to violence against all who are fighting the war makers. . . . Mayor Lysle is the same "public servant" (a big shareholder in the Steel corporations) who arrested Bill Foster in 1919. He's been kept in office by the steel owners for 27 years. . . .

The following day, the Party sent out 2,000 letters to registered voters defying the authorities to prove that the Party advocates "violence"—and accusing Mayor Lysle and his gang of organizing violence by sponsoring the various vigilante groups. It served notice that it would hold the mayor responsible for any violence that took place and challenged him to meet Communist spokesmen in debate. . . . The Party takes to the air next Friday evening on Station KQV which reaches radio listeners throughout the state. . . . The Pennsylvania delegates say the people are not caught by this war hysteria campaign. . . . The workers of McKeesport are thrilled by the fight being put up against the steel corporations and their agents. Despite the frenzied anti-"Fifth Column" drive they have not succeeded in making a single arrest during this entire period. . . .

That's the spirit of the 11th Nominating Convention of the Communist Party in session in New York this week. . . . It's the spirit expressed by a youthful delegate from Kansas City, Mo., speaking at the Peace Panel at Irving Plaza yesterday afternoon. "The recruiting sergeants," he said, "talk about the fellowship of the trenches. There is infinitely more fellowship in the working class solidarity and the fight for peace than in the trenches."

Communists File Intention to Run in Texas Election

HOUSTON, Tex., May 31.—Homer Brooks, State Secretary of the Communist Party, announced yesterday that the Secretary of State, M. O. Flowers, has filed in accordance with the statutes the certificate of intention to nominate Communist candidates for state offices and presidential electors.

The announcement indicates that the preliminary legal requirement to get on the ballot in Texas has been met by the Communist Party of that state.

The next step will be to carry through a state nominating convention on the prescribed date in August.

'Defense' Drive Threatens Unions, Foster Tells C. P. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

giving extra emphasis, continued as follows:

"We oppose all Gompers-like agreements restricting the right to strike and organize. We must fight against the M-Day plan and all such devices for ham-stringing the masses and tying them to the war machine, against Roosevelt's national unity of the capitalists."

"We demand the national unity of the workers, farmers, intellectuals and toiling masses generally, on the basis of a genuine peace program."

Foster warned equally on the threat to wage standards and working hours.

"Should the war last," he said, "the coming period will be one with a rising cost of living and probably a boom in the war industries, thus providing an economic base for wage movements."

"As against the government policy, supported by the top labor leadership, of checking wage move-

ments, we must stimulate them. We should pay special attention to popularizing the 6-hour day, 30-hour week demand, which has already developed far-reaching support in many industries."

In that connection Foster said that William Green's announcement that the A. F. of L. leaders are ready to permit an "even 16-hour day" for an armament program, is a "go-ahead signal to the employers."

Foster further stressed that the question of organizing the unorganized assumed special importance.

"We must oppose all attempts to restrict workers' rights in this respect, giving maximum support to the CIO drives in the various industries and to the A. F. of L. and railroad union campaigns in their respective fields."

England, France and Canada, said Foster, show what is in prospect for the American trade unions with regard to the suppression of social legislation and civil rights.

"Every attempt will be made by

the government and the labor leaders participating in this so-called national unity to liquidate all social legislation beneficial to the workers and other toilers," Foster said. "It will be necessary, therefore, to fight against all such reactionary tendencies. The CIO legislative program should be given the maximum possible support."

"We must especially be on guard against the illusion that the war will liquidate unemployment. The war will be used to wipe out all possible New Deal gains."

The anti-trust campaign directed against labor unions should get more attention than they have received, Foster said.

"It strikes at the very heart of trade unionism. Every effort should be made to unite the progressive forces throughout the A. F. of L., CIO and railroad unions to defeat these attempts to strip organized labor of its fundamental rights."

"This fight can have great significance in leading the A. F. of L. workers into the active peace move-

ment.

Foster added that defense of the trade unions against anti-trust prosecution does not in any way mean a defense of racketeers and gangsters whom the Communist Party has fought throughout its history and will continue to do so.

Foster's speech was supplemented with addresses by Herbert Benjamin on the struggle against unemployment and starvation relief standards and Robert Minor, member of the National Committee, on the drive against unions with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as a weapon.

Minor held up a batch of documents before the delegates.

"These are indictments against unions in many parts of the country," he said as he proceeded to analyze their nature.

Speeches followed from the floor delegates reporting of what the workers in their respective districts face in the present armament drive and effort to tie the unions to the Roosevelt war chariot.

Summaries of the conference will

be reported to the general convention today along with resolutions relating to the Party's work and policies in the respective fields.

Through the commissions and conferences the widest degree of participation in convention discussions was achieved. Hundreds getting across their recommendations and reports within the short convention period.

NOMINATING SESSION

Today's general sessions will continue into the evening until final adjournment, leaving only the nominating event at Madison Square Garden tomorrow where the unanimous nomination of all delegates of a ticket consisting of Earl Browder and James W. Ford for president and vice-president will be put before 20,000 people.

Preparation of the Party's machinery for the most active Communist election campaign yet seen and for a faster rate of recruiting new members was the subject considered by more than 500 of the delegates in a special conference consisting of state secretaries,

election campaign managers, county leaders and many of the foremost Party builders from coast to coast.

Roy Hudson, member of the National Committee opened the conference with a report Thursday night. It was followed with a discussion which extended into another afternoon session yesterday.

Hudson's principal emphasis was on the wide possibility to recruit new members that the Party's leadership in the fight against war has opened. He pointed to recent increases in the rate of recruiting by Communist Parties of several states as only an indication of the great possibilities.

Describing how in a number of states very great difficulties on signature collection are being conquered by a concerted effort of the entire membership, Hudson said: "If we can only stimulate the same kind of activity everywhere then we could really lay the basis for mass recruiting."

Giving a bare outline of the national tours, radio broadcasts, and

Grays Harbor Probe Asked

Group Here Gets Request for Investigation by Prominent Individuals of Reign of Terror in Pacific Northwest City

Declaring that the suppression of civil liberties and the reign of terror in Grays Harbor County, Washington, "constitutes a menace to all who live and work within the borders of the United States," Mrs. Lucy Strunsky, secretary of the Grays Harbor National Committee, 112 East 19th St., stated yesterday that the committee had received an urgent request for a delegation of prominent persons to conduct an immediate investigation of activities in that area.

The formal request, she said, was signed by Ted Dokter, chairman, and N. E. Mason, secretary, Grays Harbor Civil Rights Committee of Aberdeen, Washington. Other signatories were Dick Law, member of the national executive board of the International Woodworkers of America; State Senator Frank L. Morgan, Reverend O. L. Magnuson, William Heikkila, secretary, Washington District Finnish Workers' Federation; A. J. Pritchett, president, International Woodworkers of America; Eugene V. Bennett, secretary, Washington State Industrial Union Council; Hugo A. Lindquist, president, Seattle Local 751, Aeronautical Mechanics, AFL; Matt Meehan, secretary, ILWU (International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union), and Howard Costigan, executive secretary, Washington Commonwealth Federation.

LISTS MEMBERS

The Grays Harbor National Committee, which was formed several weeks ago to support the work of the Aberdeen committee and help bring about a Federal Department of Justice investigation into alleged conspiracy to suppress civil rights in Grays Harbor County, simultaneously made public its complete list of national members. These include Dr. Thomas Adair, Stanford University; Reverend Dwight J. Bradley, Council for Social Action; Hon. Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York State; Hon. Frank Pyles, Congressman, Illinois; Miss Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation; Governor Robert Morris Lovett, Virginia; Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University; Mr. Philip Murray, vice-president, CIO, and many others.

MEASURE TO ALL

Mrs. Strunsky stated that although the suppression of civil liberties in Grays Harbor is a local matter it constitutes a menace to all who live and work within the borders of the United States. "The current war hysteria," Mrs. Strunsky said, "has given impetus to the long campaign waged by the lumber industry and other vested interests in the Northwest against organized labor. The wrecking by a vigilante mob of the Finnish Workers Hall in Aberdeen, Washington, on Dec. 2, 1939, and the murder of Laura Law, wife of an official of the International Woodworkers of America on Jan. 5, 1940, are crimes which indicate the length to which the enemies of organized labor are prepared to go in order to achieve their aims."

Mrs. Strunsky added that the inquiry into the death of Laura Law will be re-convened on June 2, after many delays, and that the national committee will make every effort to have its representatives there in order to report on the procedure adopted and the results obtained.

Mayor Stalls On Kern Reappointment

The term of Paul J. Kern, president of the Civil Service Commission, expired yesterday, but Mayor LaGuardia, who has been wavering for some time on the question of the Commissioner's reappointment, refused to state yesterday if he would continue the chief of 140,000 city employees in office for the next six years.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon reporters sent the Mayor a written note asking if Kern, who has been under attack by the Christian Front and other fascist organizations, would hold his job. At 5:35 LaGuardia left World's Fair City Hall without giving an answer to the question.

UNDER FIRE

Kern's progressive civil service policies, especially his insistence on appointment and advancement through the merit system without racial, religious or political discrimination, is now under fire of a special commission committee, headed by Al Smith, Jr., which is asking his ouster.

The Mayor has indicated he would like to get Kern out of the way and thus settle a long dispute with Tammany Hall and other reactionary forces.

Under the city charter he has 60 days in which he must reappoint Kern or give him the bounce.

Meanwhile, it is believed the Mayor will try to strike a bargain with Tammany Hall by kicking Kern upstairs to another less important but a higher salaried post.

N. J. Shipyard Strike Gets Full CIO Backing

5,000 Kearny Workers Solid as Yard Is Shut Tight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KEARNY, N. J., May 31.—Strike of 5,000 shipbuilders at the Federal Shipyard and Drydock here continued in full force last night after a lengthy conference of the leaders of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, with the management failed to bring a settlement.

The men struck at midnight last night demanding that ten cents an hour increase in pay and a week's vacation with pay be included in their contract which expired Wednesday and is to be renewed.

Pickets marched at the plant as the strike started and continued to the company had stated that it would not attempt to renew operations "for the present."

Leonard Goldsmith, state official of the CIO declared that the "entire resources of the New Jersey State CIO" will be thrown behind the walkout.

A skeleton force of maintenance workers were permitted by the union to remain at their jobs for the present.

The company has about \$43,000,000 worth of work under way at the Hackensack river yard. Included among the ships are two navy cruisers, two destroyers and three tankers. The tonnage of the private construction exceeds the tonnage being constructed under the government contracts.

P. W. Chappell, of the Labor Department conciliation service is in Kearny attending the negotiations between the union and the company. No definite time for the next conference has been set according to union leaders.

Cops Take Over Campus of B'klyn College

Gideonse's Phony Red Scare Brings Blue Coats on the Run

Brooklyn college students were subjected to a dose of militarism yesterday when 23 policemen, including several sergeants and a captain and two carloads of detectives from the Alien Squad, descended on the campus on erroneous information that the students were going to stage an anti-war demonstration.

Realizing that they had been called to the campus by mistake, they paraded on the grounds for several hours, forcing the students off the campus. They had been called by President Harry H. Gideonse and Custodian Engineer Arthur J. Hillary who fancied an anti-war rally was in the offing.

WEAK PRETEXT

At the same time, a delegation of parents protesting President Gideonse's ban against the Brooklyn College American Student Union, largest chapter in the country, were forced to wait several hours before the President of the College would see them. He finally informed them that the ban against the ASU was only a small dose of what was in store for the student organization if it continued to "violate college regulations."

The American Student Union was banned on the pretext of disrupting classes last Friday for an anti-war demonstration at which 1,200 students protested President Roosevelt's moves toward involvement in the European war.

The college administration suspended Norman Shapiro for the entire semester for anti-war activity among evening session students. He called for a stoppage during the evening session.

More than 2,000 signatures have been collected protesting the ban of the American Student Union. Delegations and telegrams have been sent to President Gideonse.

Communist Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated at Madison Square Garden Sunday, June 2. Meeting starts promptly at 11 A. M. Doors open at 9 A. M.

U. S. Top Man in Berlin To Return on Leave

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UP).—Alexander C. Kirk, counselor of the American Embassy in Berlin and top man there since the withdrawal of Ambassador Hugh Wilson in November, 1938, will return to the United States soon on leave, State Department officials said today.

Kirk is now in Rome and is expected to take an American clipper from Lisbon.

Cotton Surplus for Unemployed



COTTON SURPLUS CLOTHES RELIEF FAMILIES: Families on relief in Memphis, Tenn., wait in line to get the new cotton stamps, released by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. The stamps are redeemable in cotton dresses and other cotton goods and clothes.

Thousands Die in Flanders Holocaust

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the navy and air force despite the enemy's efforts.

"Apart from certain activity on the Somme nothing is reported on the remainder of the front."

"Despite unfavorable atmospheric conditions our air force effected long-distance reconnaissance flights as a result of which our bombing planes in the north harassed the enemy and cooperated in delivering supplies to our troops."

CLAIM EVACUATION

French military spokesmen said that the 200,000 British and French troops battling against three-to-one odds in the raging inferno of mechanized war in Flanders were succeeding in evacuating great numbers of men from the battered port of Dunkirk, in northwestern France.

The official statement announcing the capture of the Abbeville region was more detailed than the High Command communiqué. It said: "In a 48-hour operation the French recaptured the Abbeville region, wholly mopping up the Germans who suffered heavy losses, including 200 prisoners and several entire motorized columns." The statement did not mention Abbeville itself.

The French military spokesman admitted however that the Germans farther inland still hold two bridgeheads on the south bank of the Somme, despite the recapture of others by French forces.

BRITISH REPORTS: Weary and mud-caked members of the British Expeditionary Force returning from Flanders claimed that the German losses were five times as great as their own. Hundreds of ships of every type were said to be in Dunkirk harbor taking off thousands of survivors of the Flanders debacle for the Allies. It was claimed that the loss of life was comparatively small.

CLAIM NEW LINE

British military quarters said that a new Allied line had been created in France "at a certain distance from the coast" and that the Germans were being held to inflicting minor losses.

It was admitted however that the Allied force had been and will be inflicted since only a part of the Allied force trapped in the north is expected to be embarked. A French force was reported fighting a rear-guard action far inland and almost surrounded.

GERMAN REPORTS: The German admitted that the BEF was clinging to a strip of coastline 27 miles long and six miles deep around Dunkirk. Costly rear-guard battles were being fought by both British and French forces, it was said.

German land forces were said to have launched powerful concentric attacks on the British pocket from the Gravelines and Furnes-Bergues sectors.

The German press said that during operations in the north the southern Somme-Aisne front had been "enormously strengthened."

The High Command said a speedboat Thursday torpedoed and sank an Allied destroyer off Belgium.

Garment Parley Addressed by NLRB Head

Criticizes Employer Foes of Collective Bargaining, Beats 'Defense' Drum

Delegates to the convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, meeting at Carnegie Hall yesterday heard J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Relations Board criticize the opponents of collective bargaining as "the same people who cried calamity at the assertion of employee rights 23 years ago and still continue their lamentation."

"In the face of this obvious change for the better in industrial relations," he said, "there are those who protest that the means are wrong, that because a law works it must be tampered in the same manner that a small boy itches to take apart a clock."

The NLRB head meanwhile joined the Administration band wagon for "defense" and pleaded for a "sound employer-employee relationship" to supplant the Roosevelt war program.

Among other speakers at yesterday's session were Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator Wage and Hour Division; Harry Uviller, impartial chairman of the dress industry, and A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, whose address was carried on the air by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

NLRB Announces Brillo Co. Election

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board announced today that a bargaining election will be held within 30 days among production and maintenance employees of Brillo Manufacturing Company Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Employees will decide whether they wish representation by the CIO's United Mine Workers Union or the Employees Mutual Benefit Association of Brillo Manufacturing Company, or neither.

Get the "Broadway Library" for your own collection. See that it reaches the homes of your friends!

Transport Union to Meet On Unification

Will Place Demands for 4,000 When City Takes Over June 8

(Continued from Page 1)

ference attended by John L. Lewis, CIO president. Only after the union had been forced into preparation for a strike in order to protect its contracts was a second conference held at the Mayor's office at which Delaney was again instructed to take over the union contracts.

Since the April 3 resolution a number of informal conversations have been held by union officials with the Board. At these talks the general outline of the union's program has been stated to the commissioners.

4-POINT PROGRAM

At Wednesday session the union will concentrate its discussion on a four-point program, the major point of which will be the specific jobs which the 4,000 men who lose by "L" closing will get.

The Mayor has given the union written assurance that all men will be placed in steady jobs on the surface and subway lines of unification.

The second point for discussion will be the adjustments in wage rates which the men are receiving at present.

Extension of the vacation system will be the third issue. At present BMT and IRT employees affected get two weeks vacation with pay after working five years for the companies. Those who have worked from six months up to that point get a week. The union wants this extended so that everyone who works one year will get the two-week vacation period.

OTHER MATTERS

In addition to the working rules and conditions of the subway men under unification will be discussed at the conference on the basis of the outline which the board has already received from the TWU during the previous informal talks.

Michael J. Quill, TWU international president, will head the union negotiations. The delegation will include John Santo, international secretary-treasurer; Austin Hagan, president of the New York Local; James Fitzsimon, head of the IRT divisions; Douglas L. McMahon, head of the BMT divisions, and Harry Sacher, the union's counsel.

John T. Delaney, George E. Keegan, and Francis X. Sullivan, the three members of the Board, will be present.

Rumor New German Announcement Due

BERLIN, May 31 (UP).—Authorized sources today refused to confirm or deny reports that Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, had been called to Adolf Hitler's field Headquarters to prepare an "important announcement."

Unions to Picket Both Parties on Relief Slashes

To Protest at Democratic, Republican State Committee Headquarters Here June 8 Opposing War Congress Hatchetmen

Demonstrations at the headquarters of the Democratic and Republican State Committees will be held on Saturday morning, June 8, to protest the recent attacks by Republican and Democratic Congressmen upon the unemployed, it was announced today by the Trade Union Council to End Unemployment.

"The immediate reason for this decision was the passage by the House of Representatives of an amendment which cuts in half the wages of single workers on W.P.A."

The Republican state headquarters are at 41 E. 42nd St. and the Democratic headquarters at 331 Madison Ave.

"The House of Representatives," said the statement, "seems to be much more interested in piling up armaments, building up a war hysteria, attacking the foreign born, launching an attack upon civil rights and smashing labor standards won after many years of hard struggle than in providing work, protecting democracy and passing measures for the national welfare of the American people."

"Both parties united to pass an amendment which provides that single men and women shall work only 65 hours per week and so receive a maximum of \$11 and a minimum as low as \$5 per week, for thousands of workers. They are making W.P.A. a 'Work for Relief' program. A forced labor program!"

"Both parties continued their attacks on minorities and civil rights, begun when the foreign born were eliminated from the works program, by passing an additional amendment barring Communists from the rolls. In doing this they did what reactionary employers in private industry have done for many years. They launched an attack not upon Communists, but upon any worker who dares raise his voice for better conditions."

"Both Republicans and Democrats, at the request of the President, voted down measures to provide work for at least 3,000,000 unemployed; and finally adopted an appropriation that will, at best, provide work for an average of only 1,900,000 when there are 10,000,000 unemployed."

"Pass resolutions endorsing the Pepper-Marcantonio Bill; condemning the amendments directed against single people, and civil rights. Send them immediately to Senators Wagner and Mead; to President Roosevelt."

The Trade Union Council to End Unemployment represents 800,000 organized workers. Among the unions represented are: International Fur and Leather Workers, CIO; United Wholesale and Warehousemen Employes, Local 65, CIO; Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Union, Local 302, A. F. of L.; Cooks, Canteenmen & Aa's's, Union, Local 89, A. F. of L.; Carpenters Union, Local 2090, A. F. of L.; Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO; Retail Dry Goods Employes Union, Local 453, A. F. of L.; United American Artists, CIO and the Workers Alliance of New York State.

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16TH, 103 E. Attractive studio, facing park; water, elevator, phone. \$5 up. Parkas.
16TH, 33 W. Clean, studio style. All improvements. Singles. \$35-\$45.
17TH, 136 E. (Apt. 26). Light, airy, comfortably furnished. Bath, shower, elevator. Reasonable.
18TH, 336 E. (Apt. 22). Light room. Improvements. Kitchen privileges. Girl.
22ND, 290 W. Immaculate, singles, \$3.00 up; doubles \$5.00 up. All improvements.
28TH, 301 W. Modern, beautiful; one or two; \$4. Schechter.
63RD, 151 W. (Apt. 4B). Conv. convenient transportation. Reasonable.
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139TH, 640 W. (Apt. 5B). Semi-private, reasonable. All week.
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LAKE FRONT Bungalows, rooms, kitchenettes. Season \$40.00 up. Swimming, bathing, sports. Camp Lincoln, Sylvan Lake, Hopewell Junction, N.Y. OLInville 3-7314.
THE HEALTH REST, Spring Valley, N.Y. Phone: Nantux 967. Modern, delicious dietary, forty rooms, bowling, ping pong; tennis, bath, solarium. Special rates. Decoration Day Week-end. Alfred G. Morris. Manager.
TWO AND THREE room bungalows, secluded, near lake, all improvements. S. Kirshman, 840 Hill Road, New City, N.Y. Phone 2297.
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SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1940

'Defense' Shows Itself As Conquest of Empire

In quite a shameless manner, the secret thoughts of conquest which lurk behind all the official talk of "national defense" are coming to the surface.

For example, the latest expression of this is the cynical warning by Congressman May of the Military Affairs Committee that the Latin and South American countries ought to be "glad" to permit the United States to build airplane bases upon their soil.

Congressman May, speaking of course for the Roosevelt Administration, smoothly says that these Latin and South American countries need "protection" and that U. S. air bases on their soil are essential for our "national defense."

No wonder the Latin and South American peoples are beginning to get nervous over their independence. They have been watching the imperialist powers England, France, Germany and Japan "protecting" their neighbors, and they know what this imperialist "protection" really means. They know it is a cover for brutal domination and exploitation.

Throughout Latin and South America, the people down there are beginning to wonder if they don't need to defend their national independence from the "defense" program of Washington and Wall Street.

Roosevelt sees the two rival imperialists of England and Germany grappling for control of colonies and markets. In the name of U. S. imperialism, whose head he has become, he sees a chance to grab control of valuable South American and Far Eastern markets and countries, including the Dutch East Indies. Just like the other imperialist grabbers, he puts forth a hand to grab and hides what he is doing behind talk of benevolent "protection" and the "Monroe Doctrine."

The threat of Congressman May against South America is a menace not only to the peoples of those countries, but to the peace of the American people as well. It merely proves that to keep the U. S. out of war, and to halt the spread of the war, the American people must join with their neighbors below the Rio Grande in a common fight against the aggressive war program of the Roosevelt Administration.

So-Called 'Equal Sacrifices'

Now that British labor has been forced into an 84-hour week, propaganda is beginning to resound in the Wall Street press on how nice it would be to get American labor to fall into the same trap.

The formula worked out to "sell" this industrial slavery to labor is copied from the British Labor Party leaders, those past masters of betrayal. The formula is that "labor and capital sacrifice alike for the common cause." This is, of course, sheer bunk. In a capitalist society where capital exists and grows solely by sucking the blood of labor, the idea of "both sacrificing" is an absurdity. They are two opposite, antagonistic camps, the one exploiting, the other struggling for liberation from exploitation.

The well-oiled propaganda concerning the so-called "100 per cent excess profits tax" is not taken very seriously by the capitalists themselves. They know better. They know their war profits are safe. The financial expert of the New York Times reassures his Wall Street brethren: "The excess profits tax sounds like confiscation. In fact, however, it is not... it is far from confiscation... The tax is applied only to earnings in excess of what may be regarded as a fair return on capital investment. (May 26, 1940.)"

Who determines what is a "fair return"? The capitalists themselves and their government. Hence the "excess profits tax" is mostly a phrase intended to deceive the people from realizing that the war is a source of enormous profit to capital. In fact, the war is basically a drive for profits.

So that Roosevelt and his propagandists flood America with soothing talk about "no war millionaires" and the need for "reasonableness" on the part of labor, they are getting ready to increase Wall Street profits at the expense of labor.

"National defense" is a smokescreen not only for aggression across the seas, but for ruthless aggression against American labor at home.

Letters From Our Readers

Paid Others to Fight for Them;
Today They Ask for More Blood

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

On Memorial Day America remembered the men who fought in the Civil War. This year it is also important to remember those men who did not fight, who paid a couple of hundred dollars for exemption while immigrants, workingmen and farmers sacrificed their lives. For, in the years of the Civil War and thereafter, the millionaire families of today's America were secured in positions from which they have never been dislodged.

Pierpont Morgan, John Rockefeller, the Mellons, Arnolds and Goulds did not fight in the Civil War, not because they were not of age or healthy, but because they were very busy trading, lending and fleecing the government and public.

Today the same oligarchy, with a few minor additions and a train of lackey newspapers, crack the whip in the drive to new slaughter and profit. A. B.

Daily Worker Your Placard—
Hold It High!

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When you read your Daily Worker going to or from work, notice how people squirm and stretch to see the anti-war headlines not seen in any other paper.

Anytime you read the Daily Worker in public, think of yourself on a picket line against the war-mongers, who curb civil liberties and everything that stands for progress. When you are on a picket line, you hold your placard high so everyone can see what it says. The Daily Worker is your placard—hold it high. D. L.

New York Youth Congress—
A Never-to-Be-Forgotten Experience

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Three cheers for the New York Chapter of the American Youth Congress. I was there to see the closing scenes to an historical week-end and it was a never-to-be-forgotten experience.

I was most impressed by the discipline of the 1,500 delegates.

They told, in no uncertain terms, that they knew what they wanted and were fighting for it in an organized, well considered way as is fitting in a Democracy.

Deep emotions welled up in me at the thought that I was witnessing young America already at war with powerful and ruthless reaction, and the boys were working in true American fashion—cool, calm and deliberate.

By all that's good in this world, such people must not be permitted to be ground in the imperialist meat-grinder in Europe. J. G.

Social Democrats Fasten Wage-Slavery
And War on British Masses

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The British "Labor leaders" were hailed by the New York Times with hosannas for their "magnificent patriotism." The knights of the Second International can't wait to cut pay and lengthen hours for their bosses. Major Attlee was only too proud to introduce the new bills that fasten wage-slavery and war more tightly around the necks of the working masses.

"British Labor," says the Times, has "as well as British Conservatism," made "tragic errors" in the past. Of course it has risen to the occasion now; they're going to kiss and make up.

But the workers know, and will act on that knowledge more and more, that this latest is the most tragic error of all. And it is not just an error of judgment either. It springs from the whole nature of Social Democracy, from currents of corruption and bourgeois thought poisoning the working class. S. A.

Y.C.L. Peace Poll Receiving Splendid
Response in Neighborhood

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If the capitalist war-propaganda machine is working at fever pitch, so must the forces of peace and progress. We, in the John Reed Club, Y.C.L. are going through a period of activity unmatched in our history.

Mainly responsible for this is the splendid response we have received from the Peace Poll we are conducting in our neighborhood. This poll has proved an excellent means through which to reach our community, and we have learned that the people are alert and watchful and eagerly seek the guidance and leadership that only our Party and the Y.C.L. can give them.

Despite the complete sell-out of Social Democracy, which has always been strong in our neighborhood, despite the daily war incitement in the newspapers and other propaganda channels, the overwhelming majority of the people want no part of this imperialist slaughter, the people are ready to fight to insure that we are not drawn in. These facts are already apparent in the early stages of our Peace Poll. E. K.

Free and Happy America Best
Served by Peace

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find copy of a letter sent to Mrs. F. D. R.:

"It seems, led by the President, an outrageous war hysteria is being whipped up, which, if allowed to continue, will inevitably lead to a second 1917."

"Most of us still remember how Orson Welles with a jim-dandy dramatic script scared the wits out of America with a mythical invasion from Mars. It seems the President is creating hysteria and panic by the same methods of building up the danger of some mythical invasion."

"Certainly, Mrs. Roosevelt, one doesn't have to be a military expert to figure out for himself this present war problem. Two armies of equal size are tearing each other apart three thousand miles away. One of these armies can't possibly emerge victorious, with their entire army unscathed and travel three thousand miles with complete equipment, and invade a nation of 130 million people."

"Why is the President calling for the suppression of the foreign born, and on all forces who are against war? Why is he taking the lead in scuttling his own New Deal? Why is he asking over three times as much for instruments of destruction as he is asking for bread and jobs?"

"No, Mrs. Roosevelt, preparing for murder is not the way to solve our problems."

"We can serve our own people and the peoples of the world by looking toward home, staying out of this bloody shambles and showing our sincere love for democracy by upholding the Bill of Rights and the Constitution."

"It is in this spirit that I write, because I believe a free America and a happy America can best be served by peace." M. D.

TOMORROW at 11 A. M.

MEETING BEGINS at 11:00 A. M. SHARP
(Doors Open at 9:00 A.M.)

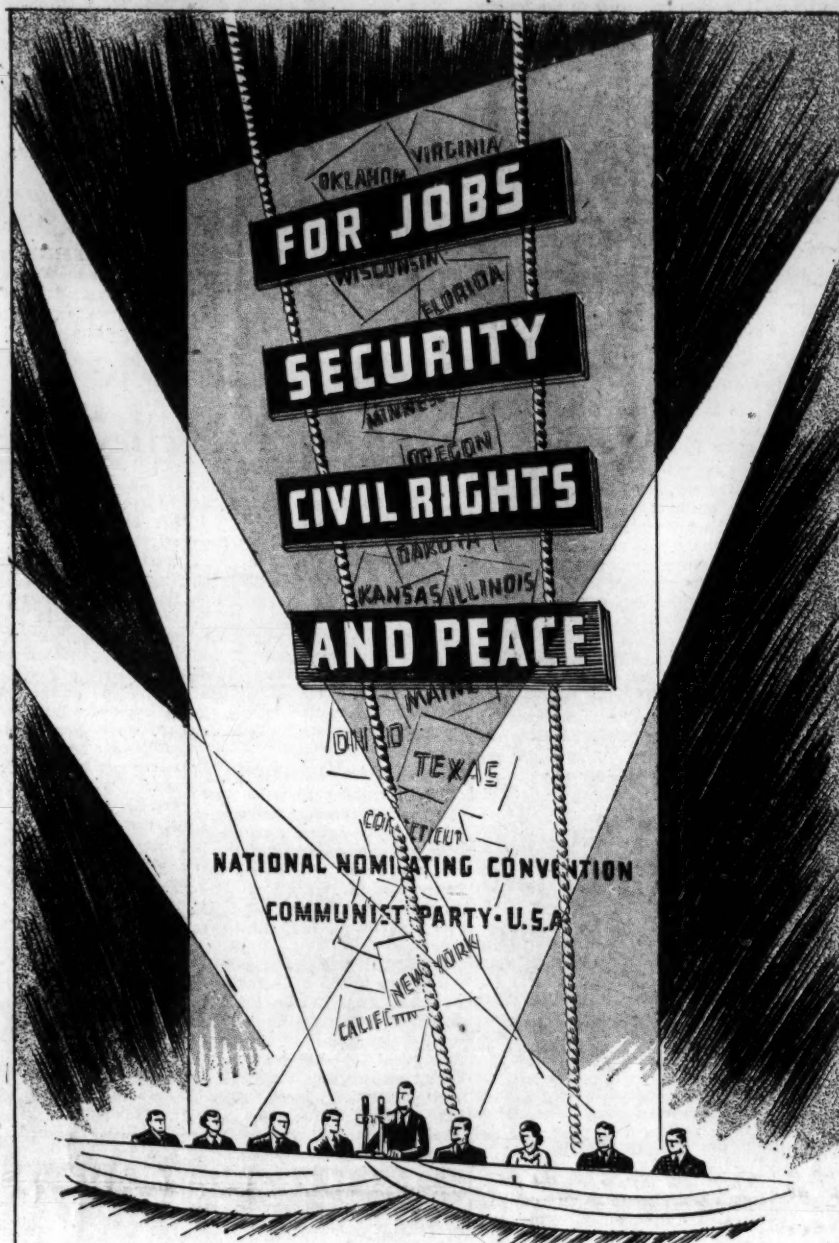
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Indian Leader Narain Defies Britain's Plans to Push His Country Into War

BOMBAY, India (By Mail) (ICN).—Jairprakash Narain, leader of the Congress Socialist Party, who acted as General Secretary to the Congress in the days of the great civil disobedience movement, was arrested at Jamshedpur early in March. Brought before the Deputy Commissioner at Chabassa on March 18, Mr. Narain made the following statement:

"I have been charged with trying to impede the production of munitions and other supplies essential to the efficient prosecution of the war, and with trying to influence the conduct and attitude of the public in a manner prejudicial to the defense of British India and the efficient prosecution of the war. I plead guilty to these charges. These charges, however, do not constitute a guilt for me, but a duty which I must discharge regardless of the consequences. That they also constitute an offense under certain laws of the foreign Government established by force in this country, does not concern me. The object of these laws is diametrically opposed to the object of nationalist India, of which I am but a humble representative. That we should come in conflict is only natural."

TWIN EVILS

"My country is not a party to this war in any manner, for it regards both German Nazism and British imperialism as evils and enemies. It finds that both the sides in this war are driven by

selfish ends of conquest and domination, exploitation and oppression. Great Britain is fighting not to destroy Nazism, which it has nurtured, but to curb a rival whose might can no longer be allowed to grow unchallenged. It is fighting to maintain its dominant place in the world and to preserve its imperial power and glory. As far as India is concerned, Great Britain is fighting to perpetuate the Indian Empire."

"Plainly, India can have no truck with such a war. No Indian can permit the resources of his country to be utilized to buttress imperialism, and to be converted through the processes of the war into the chains of his country's slavery. The Congress, the only representative voice of nationalist India, has already pointed out this sacred duty to the people of this country. I, as a humble servant of the Congress, have only tried to fulfill this duty."

"The British Government, on the other hand, in utter disregard for Indian opinion, has declared India a belligerent power and is utilizing Indian men, money and materials for a war to which we have pledged our uncompromising opposition. This is in the nature of an aggression against India, no less serious in the circumstances than German aggression against Poland. India cannot but resist this aggression. It therefore becomes the patriotic duty of every Indian to oppose the attempt of the British Govern-

ment to use the country's resources for its imperialist ends.

DEFINES HIS DUTY

"Thus the charge framed against me of trying to impede the efficient prosecution of the war is only the fulfillment of a patriotic duty. That the British Government should consider what is a duty for patriotic India to be an offense only proves further its imperialist character."

"Regarding the speech for which I am now being prosecuted, I cannot say how far it succeeded in achieving its ends. But nothing would please me more than to learn that it did have some success in impeding the effective prosecution of the war. I shall deem the heaviest punishment well earned if I am found to have succeeded in this. As for the charge of endangering the defense of British India, I think the irony of it cannot be lost upon us. A slave has no obligation to defend his slavery. His only obligation is to destroy his bondage. I hope we shall know how to defend ourselves when we have achieved our freedom."

Continuing his statement, Mr. Jairprakash Narain said that he was glad he had been prosecuted in the important industrial center of Jamshedpur, as the city had been backward politically. He hoped his arrest and inevitable punishment following on his speech there would rouse labor leaders and that they would react vigorously to the

Franco 'Governs' With Hunger and Privation in Spain

MADRID (By Mail).—"Spain is compelled to pass through a period of privation and retrenchment." It was with these not very cheerful words that General Franco "greeted" the Spanish people in his speech delivered on New Year's Eve, 1939. The situation in Spain is so bad that the head of the Spanish Government had to admit this openly.

Hunger prevails in the country. The country is on starvation rations: 100 grams of olive oil, 100 grams of sugar, 50 grams of lentils, 30 grams of coffee and 75 grams of dried fish a week. (One hundred grams are about 3.5 ounces.)

The food shortage affects in the first place the working masses. The majority of the population live on bread made of lentils. Even the villages of Old Castile, the granary of Spain, are in the grip of famine. Here the peasants feed on acorns and grass.

The Franco Government is robbing the population by means of taxation. While direct taxes remain unchanged, all indirect taxes, which in the first place constitute a burden on the toiling masses, have been increased. Thus a "special reconstruction tax" has been introduced by which all articles of prime necessity including sugar, beer, petroleum are taxed from 10 to 20 per cent. In addition, a 10 to 20 per cent turnover tax has been introduced. These taxes alone have led to a 20 to 40 per cent increase in prices.

It is not surprising that at the beginning of February the authorities themselves raised the index figure for the existence minimum by 40 per cent.

Wages have fallen considerably. The wages of the Spanish workers were always among the lowest in Europe. Now they have fallen below the existence minimum.

SOCIAL LAWS ABOLISHED

A highly skilled metal worker at present earns not more than 10 pesetas a day, an ordinary metal worker 7 to 8 pesetas a day on an average, a woman worker in the metal industry 6 pesetas a day. The average wage of an adult worker in industry amounts to 4 pesetas; that of an apprentice 2 pesetas. Let us compare these wages with the prices of one or two important articles of food: a litre of olive oil costs 15 pesetas, one kilogram of rice 8 pesetas, one kilogram of vegetables 7 pesetas. The whole social legislation has been abolished, including not only the laws passed by the People's Republic in the years 1936-1939, but even the miserable legislation which existed at the time of the monarchy. At the same time all workers' organizations, parties, trade unions and friendly societies, cooperative societies, sports clubs, etc., have been prohibited.

In place of the workers' organizations which have been prohibited and dissolved, there have been set up the so-called Falangist Syndicates, which the workers are compelled to join. In the factory the proprietor is at the head of the syndicate. The central leadership of the syndicates is in the hands of the falangia and the government.

Strikes are prohibited and are punishable as crimes against the State.

All this enabled the employers to worsen the working conditions, reduce wages and lengthen the working hours. Instead of eight hours as in the time of the People's Republic, the working day is now usually 10 to 12 hours.

The poverty and oppression to which the Spanish peasants are condemned are terrible. The countryside is again experiencing the worst times of the monarchy, when the Spanish peasant was in a state of semi-bondage to the big landowners and the day laborers had no protection.

ROBBED OF LAND

The peasants and agricultural workers have had taken away from them not only the 4,800,000 hectares of land formerly forming part of large estates which revolutionary Spain granted them in the years 1936-1939, but also the insignificant amount of land (some 100,000 hectares) which they received in the first years of the Republic before the civil war. (A hectare equals 2.47 acres.) The peasants who received land formerly belonging to the big landowners have not only been evicted from this land but have even been deprived of the right to rent it. Peasants who took part in the management of cooperatives for the collective cultivation of the soil are arrested. In the villages near Salamanca the Falangist murdered 119 peasants and 32 women peasants who had been granted land in the time of the People's Republic. The corpses of the murdered peasants were thrown into a ditch to serve as a warning.

The triumphant reaction of the bourgeoisie and the big landowners is wreaking equally cruel vengeance on the national minorities.

The Franco people are aiming at the "dis-industrialization" of Catalonia and the Basque provinces and transferring industry into other districts. They are not permitting new factories and works to be opened in these provinces and are granting privileges to the South of Spain a number of privileges to the disadvantage of the ports of Catalonia and the Basque provinces. This national policy naturally aggravates the internal antagonisms in the country.

The discontent of the masses is growing. The Franco has not ceased but is assuming new forms in the new situation.

conditions created by the war, as had been taken place in the rest of India, but not up to the present in Jamshedpur.

"Before concluding," the statement goes on, "I should like to add that, lest as an Englishman you should misunderstand me, I should like to make it clear that in impeding the prosecution of the war, I have no desire to help Germany or to see Germany victorious. I desire the victory neither of imperialism nor of Nazism. Yet as a Congressman and a Socialist, I have nothing but good will for the British and German people. If India's opposition to Britain's imperialism ensures a Nazi victory, it is for the British people to decide whether they would have Nazi hegemony or victory with real democracy at home and in India."

APPEALS TO PEOPLE

"If the people of Great Britain remove their present rulers and renounce imperialism with its capitalist parent, not only India but the freedom loving people of the whole world would exert themselves to see the defeat of Nazism and the victory of freedom and democracy. In the present circumstances, however, India has no alternative but to fight and end British imperialism. Only in that manner can it contribute to the peace and progress of the world."

The All-India Congress Socialist Party sent greetings to Jairprakash Narain on his arrest, and stated that it considers the arrest as symbolic of the determination of British imperialism to suppress the struggle for independence in the country, and that it is at the same time a challenge of freedom represented by the Congress. It calls upon the Congress members and all Indian people to be ready for the utmost sacrifice for the coming struggle for the freedom of India.

If the American Boys Go Overseas to Battle

By MIKE QUINN

They didn't have any business in that country and they realized it. From the day they landed, they read a strange message in the eyes of the people—a message that was difficult, at first, to translate.

It was first transmitted to them in the eyes of those who lined the streets to watch them march by on the day they disembarked. A strange kind of look that seemed to say much, but you couldn't tell what.

Shorty was the first to remark on it. "Funny kind of people," he said. "They give you the willies. Did you notice the goofy way they look at you? You don't know what to make of it. That's a hell of a way to look at people who came all the way across an ocean to fight for them."

"It's the war," said Ed. "Maybe they're so down in the mouth they don't know whether they're going or coming."

A few weeks of mud and filth and front line butchery, and gradually that message in the eyes of the people began to translate itself. Nobody referred to it as "goofy" any more. Rather it made you uneasy and self-conscious.

As the fellows picked up a smattering of the language, they gleaned bits of conversation here and there along the line. And there were incidents too.

Shorty was the first to remark on it. "I never saw so goddam many guys under arrest since the raid on Dutch Schwartz's place during prohibition," he said.

"They're shooting too damn many people," said Ed.

"I guess they're Fifth Columnists," said Barney.

"Maybe so," said Shorty. "Maybe the whole damn population's a Fifth Column. But it looks like baloney to me. These people are fed up. They're sore. They're sore as hell."

"Their government's crooked," said Ed. "The war's a big shot racket and they know it."

"Hey, wait a minute," said Barney. "Ain't that the same war we're fightin'?"

They went on fighting and it got so when they found one of their own men with his head blown off, they'd say, "Bury the poor devil," in a tone of voice more deeply sympathetic and heartless than the words of any preacher. And when they found one of the enemy soldiers with his insides blown out, they would say, "Bury the poor devil," in the same deep heart-sick sympathy.

This night they were billeted in the shattered hull of what had once been a school. Kids' spelling and arithmetic books were still littered in the wreckage and the fellows were trying to read them just for the hell of it. They thought it was going to be a rest for maybe twelve hours. When the call came to fall in with full equipment, Shorty was sore as hell. "The goddam war," he said. "Godam it, what a goddam war." He was the last to take his place in line, still ducking his head under the strap of his haversack.

"I know you men are tired," said Captain Stokes, "but this is war. I want every man to understand his duty. We're going to take Seaudon and hold it."

Maybe the Captain read that same strange message, now reflected in the eyes of his men. Nobody said nothing. But the effect was the same as if they had. The Captain looked angrily the length of the line. Not a word came from them. Not a feature moved. But those eyes were uncanny.

They knew Seaudon. They had heard many things—snatches of civilian who tried to make a speech to them in pathetically poor conversations—bits of paper posted on walls. Then there was the English. He shouted even as they were dragging him away—shouting with the lungs of a man who knew he was going to be shot, and cared little providing he could get his message across. He knowingly sacrificed his life to convey a message to them. And all they could understand was a few words—one of them "Seaudon."

The captain relaxed his angry inspection of their faces and was about to give final orders when Shorty did something he never expected himself to. Guts are something you don't know you have until suddenly they are called for and you find yourself possessed of them. Two minutes more and they'd be in the trucks. It was speak now or speak never.

"Captain," yelled Shorty, "Seaudon is behind the lines. It's not at the front. There's revolution there. The people are holding it. We haven't any business."

"Arrest that soldier," snapped the captain. The lieutenants were already running toward him.

Then Ed and Barney did something that surprised themselves. Quick as a flash they stepped forward and arrested Shorty. Maybe war trains you to think quickly. Ed clapped one hand over Shorty's mouth. The rest of the men stood still in line.

"Good work men," said the captain. He patted Ed on the shoulder. "Fifth column activities. Take him to the guard house."

Shorty was led away between Ed and Barney who glowered at him hatefully and pushed occasionally to hurry him along. The captain breathed more easily. He hadn't heard Ed whisper, "You got it over, boy. Now play dumb."

He didn't hear one of the men say as they climbed into the trucks: "Don't worry about Shorty. He's safe with Ed and Barney." And as the captain rode in his closed sedan, he couldn't hear the men talking freely in the trucks and passing word between trucks.

They never reached Seaudon that night, or any other night. And Shorty never reached the guard house.

It cost the little civilian his life to shout one word. But one word can be enough when men understand each other.

Mozart Opera Heard Over WOR at 9:30

New York City takes over the BMT subway in ceremonies from City Hall over WNYC at 12 noon. . . . Dedication of World's Fair over WNYC at 2 this afternoon. . . . Alfred Wallenstein presents little known Mozart Opera over WOR at 9:30 tonight.

MORNING
10:45-WNYC—"Labor and Democracy"
11:00-WOR-Trans-Radio News
WNYC-WABC-News
WQXR-Hour of Request Music
11:30-WABC-Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Concert
WJZ—"Our Barn," Children's Program
11:45-WOR—"This Wonderful World," Hayden Planetarium Program
WNYC—"You and Your Health"
WEAF-General Federation of Women's Clubs

AFTERNOON
12:00-WJZ-Interfaith Conference on Unemployment
WNYC-Ceremonies Attendant Upon the Commencement of the Unification of the Subway System from City Hall
12:15-WNEW-David Lowe, News of Stage and Screen
WMAA-News
12:30-WJZ-UP-News
12:30-WOR-Trans-Radio News
WNYC-"Microphone in the Sky"
WJZ-Part and Home Hour
WABC-"Let's Pretend," Children's Program
WNYC-Midday Symphony
12:45-WQXR-Condensed News
1:00-WNYC-Missing Persons Alarms
WEAF-Dance Music
WABC-Long Island Choristers
1:05-WNYC-Organ Recital from Temple of Religion at the Fair
1:15-WQXR-"Chorus All Stars"
1:30-WABC-Highways to Health
1:30-WMAA-Interviews from the Air
WNYC-World's Fair Band
WJZ-Lunchbox at the Waldorf with Ulla Chase
WABC-New Station Joins CBS
WNYC-Greenwich House Concert
1:50-WNYC-Dedication of the American Common, Free Speech Forum, from the World Fair, Speakers, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Lieutenant-Governor Charles Pollett

2:15-WNYC-UP-News
2:30-WABC-Brush Street Polies
2:45-WOR-Trans-Radio News
2:55-WOR-Dodgers vs. Chicago Cubs
3:00-WABC-Yankees vs. St. Louis Browns
WNYC-Opera Hour
3:05-WJZ-ICGA Track Meet
3:15-WJZ-ICGA Track Meet
3:25-WJZ-ICGA Track Meet
3:35-WNYC-Ceremonies

3:45-WNYC-UP-News
3:55-WNYC-Your Tomorrow Newspaper
4:00-WNYC-Repeat of Masterwork Hour
WEAF-Kalender's Kindergarten
WOR-San Louis Sports Review
WJZ-Message of Israel
WABC-People's Platform
WQXR-Gilbert and Sullivan Hour
7:15-WNYC-Today's Baseball
7:30-WMAA-Minimal Safety Patrol

7:45-WNYC-UP-News
7:55-WNYC-Your Tomorrow Newspaper
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WEAF-Kalender's Kindergarten
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When New York Won a Free Press

Acquittal Marked End of Long Fight for Rights

By Ann Rivington

"The trial of Zenger in 1735," said Gouverneur Morris, distinguished signer of the Declaration of Independence, "was the germ of American freedom, the morning star of that liberty which subsequently revolutionized America." Now, in 1940, more than two hundred years later, the mid-day sun of American liberty is threatened with eclipse by forces that would drag our country into fascism and imperialist war. We, the contemporaries of the Dies Committee inquisition and the Hathaway criminal libel trial, can look back with both profit and inspiration at the criminal libel trial of John Peter Zenger.

That trial was the culmination of a forty-year struggle for the liberties of the people and the freedom of the press in Colonial New York. The full and glorious meaning of Zenger's acquittal is clear only when we look at it in the frame of history—when we pose it by the side of the old royal censorship of the press of the American colonies from which it was a departure. Such censorship is well illustrated in the instructions given to Governor Bellomont when he came to the Colony of New York in 1697:

"For as much as great inconveniences may arise by the liberty of printing within the province of New York, you are to provide all necessary orders that no person keep any press for printing, that no book, pamphlet or other matter whatsoever be printed without your special leave and consent first obtained."

Events of Famous Trial

The events leading to the trial of Zenger were as follows:

The royal governor, one Montgomerie, had died on the first day of July, 1732. According to the custom of the province, he was succeeded by the senior member of the Council, a man by the name of Rip Van Dam, until the new royal appointee should arrive.

Thirteen months later, William Cosby, "a man about 45 and gay," as James Hamilton, lawyer and progressive citizen of New York, described him in a letter to a friend, arrived from England to assume the governorship. Apparently Cosby was avaricious and haughty, as well as gay, for he tried to force Van Dam to turn over to him the governor's salary from the very day of his appointment by the King, in England, months before. Van Dam objected, and a lawsuit was the result. When Lewis Morris, the Chief Justice of the province, sided with Van Dam in the litigation, Cosby straightway removed him from office. Popular feeling against the royal governor was high, especially since this was only one among many acts of tyranny and greed of which he was guilty.

In the midst of the excitement, on Nov. 5, 1733, a new and radical newspaper made its appearance, the "New York Weekly Journal." Containing the freshest Weekly Advice, Foreign and Domestic," published by the printer, John Peter Zenger. The electrifying effect of this publication may be judged from the fact that before its publication the colony had boasted only one paper, the Weekly Gazette, a rubber stamp of the governor.

Poor German Refugee

Zenger, himself, up to this time, appears to have been little interested in politics. He had come to New York in 1710, as a poor refugee from the German Dalinatine, where he was born in 1697. He was a poor man, a good printer but indifferent

at spelling, whose only previous distinction had been his printing of the first book on arithmetic to be published in the American colonies.

Zenger, however, was subsidized by the popular anti-Cosby party, so that he might bring out a paper to expose Cosby's doings to the people. And to this task he seems to have lent himself wholeheartedly.

After this, things happened. On Jan. 15, the Hon. James De Lancey, Governor Cosby's new Chief Justice, ordered the Grand Jury to indict the Journal for seditious libel. The Grand Jury refused. Meantime, the case of the Governor against Van Dam had to be dropped because of popular resentment, fanned by the Journal's pungent columns.

Mrs. Cosby, the governor's noble wife, was overheard to say to a friend, "that her highest wish for Alexander and Smith was to see them strung up on the gallows at the gate of the Fort." That this Shortly after this, an anonymous extortion letter, in the handwriting of one of Cosby's supporters, was received by James Hamilton's wife. This incident was duly publicized in the Journal.

"These events were followed by a wide popular victory in the aldermanic elections of that year—a victory which was celebrated not only in Zenger's Journal but in election ballads, broadcast like leaflets throughout the town to the delight of the populace. The more catchy of these, "To the tune of, To you fair Ladies now on Land," went as follows:

"To you good lads that dare oppose all lawless power and might, You are the theme that we have chose, and to your praise we write: You dared to show your faces brave In spite of every object slave; With a ja la la.

Some issues of Zenger's Journal also were ordered burned. The Mayor and Aldermen, alike anti-Cosby, were most emphatically invited to attend this ceremony by the Tory Council. Just as em-

phatically, these gentlemen refused.

Zenger was finally arrested on Nov. 17. The warrant was irregular, issued by the Council, since the Grand Jury refused to act. In a similar fashion, both the Dies Committee and the Department of Justice have indulged in illegal arrests. Zenger was held at first incommunicado, "under such Restraint," he wrote, in a published apology for missing one issue of the Journal, "that I had not the Liberty of Pen, Ink, or Paper, or to see, or speak with People."

A writ of habeas corpus was procured by Zenger's supporters, but bail was set at 400 pounds, about \$2,000, or twice that set for Clarence Hathaway in his criminal libel trial this year, and Zenger's supporters, lacking the wide defense organization of today's working class, were unable to raise that amount. The paper, however, continued to come out, due to the intelligence and initiative of Zenger's wife, Anna Catherina Maulin Zenger, who came each week to consult with him through a hole in the door of his prison cell, and brought out the issues regularly herself, with the aim that the public, and so those on the jury list, should be well informed as to the great issues involved in the trial. Anna Zenger, therefore, was not only the first woman publisher in America, but without doubt the first woman to take a place in the American struggle for the rights of mankind.

Both Alexander and Smith were lawyers, and they lost no time in offering their services to the defense. The Court, however, refused to hear them, and De Lancey appointed, instead, a young Tory by the name of John Chambers as defense attorney. At once Alexander wrote to his friend Andrew Hamilton, a brilliant lawyer whose reputation extended throughout the colonies, at that time a man of nearly eighty. Hamilton took the case, and rushed to New York as fast as his carriage would take him.

The trial opened on Aug. 4, 1735, with a tremendous crowd of citizens packing the court room. Hamilton's appearance was a surprise to the prosecution and the audience alike. His brief, he it said, was supplied by the ardent Alexander and Smith, who were there with him in the court room.

Bradley, the Attorney General, made the mistake of allowing himself to be drawn into extensive argument with Hamilton on the question of Common Law precedent and the Star Chamber, before the attentive jury.

Finally, as Zenger tells it, "The Jury withdrew and in a small time returned and being asked by the Clerk . . . they answered . . . NOT GUILTY," upon which there were three Huzzahs in the Hall, which was crowded with the People, and the next day I was discharged from my Imprisonment."

Thus ended the trial. Hamilton was taken to dinner that night by "about 40 citizens," saluted by guns on ships in the harbor, and the following month presented with the keys to the city, "as a public Testimony of the glorious Defense he made in the Cause of Liberty."

So was laid the groundwork of freedom of the press in America, fifty years before it was established, by the trial of "Junius" in England. Today, when that freedom is threatened by the Star-Chamber technique of a Blue Ribbon Jury in the Hathaway case, which is just as dangerous to justice and the rights of the people as the Star Chamber technique of depriving the jury of its power to decide whether or not a statement is libel, used in the Zenger case, we do well to ponder on our liberties and their glorious traditions.

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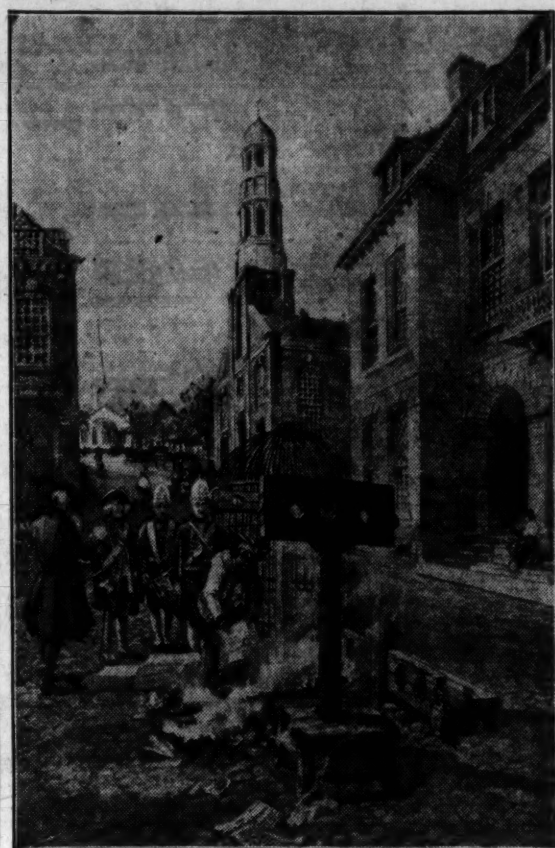
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"By no means" exclaimed the defense attorney, in his clear, thrilling silvery voice "It is not the bare printing and publishing of a paper that will make it a libel: the words themselves must be libelous, that is false, scandalous. . . else my client is not guilty."



The burning of Zenger's "Weekly Journal" in Wall St., Nov. 6, 1734.

"Your votes you gave to those brave men who feasting did despise; And never prostituted pen to certify the lies That were drawn up to put in chains As well our nymphs as happy swains with a ja la la.

"And tho the great ones frown at this, what need have you to care? Still let them fret and talk amiss you'll shew you boldly dare Stand up to save your Country dear In spite of squelch and beer; with a ja la la.

In answer to this rollicking cry of victory, on Oct. 15, 1734, De Lancey delivered a second charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of libels: ". . . Sometimes heavy, half-witted Men get a knack of Rhyming, but it is Time to break them of it when they grow Abusive, Insolent and Mischievous with it."

Once more, the Grand Jury refrained from action.

Fortwith, De Lancey gave a Court Order (after the fashion, apparently, of the modern method of oppression, the injunction), "That said Virulent, Scandalous and Seditious Songs or Ballads be burnt before the City Hall . . . by the hands of the Common Hangman or Whiper on Monday, the 21st of this Instant at 12 o'clock."

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First of Pro-War Films On Broadway Screen

By David Platt

This is the usual gilded nonsense about women in war. It is one of those class B mother-daughter morality films about the war in which the wayward daughter of estranged but wealthy parents sees the light only after the more experienced mother shows the way.

Wendy Barry is the daughter, a bored social butterfly who flits from bar to bar and sneers at war. The formula is a familiar one. Any intelligent moviegoer can see through it at a glance, foresee that the sneers will become cheers before long, and they do. On the firing line, later on, the beautiful but dumb deb comes to the realization that there is something noble and thrilling in laying down one's life so that champagne and flet mignon will not disappear from the tables of the privileged.

It all started when a drunken captain in His Majesty's service made a violent pass at Wendy and she gently but firmly pushed him off a balustrade. Ordinarily nothing would have happened to a member of the right set but a valuable British officer has been killed in war time and the law insists on its pound of flesh. A verdict of guilty is about to be brought in when the defense announces that the young woman is about to become a nurse in the service of the empire. That makes all the difference in the world. That indicates that she is properly repentant. The charge is dropped and Wendy joins the Women's Auxiliary Unit of the British Army.

Sweetheart Of the A. E. F.

Who do you think was behind the idea all the time? Elsie Janis, sweetheart of the A. E. F. in the last World War. Today she is a mother, Wendy's estranged ma.

"Women in War" is partly autobiographical. Before the last war Elsie was also a "typical butterfly of the old Delmonico era." Then she realized that everyone should help save the British pound from losing weight and undertook the role of bringing "blighty" (home, to you) to the boys in the trenches.

In the present film Elsie is in charge of the women's war auxiliary. Wendy is one of her charges, still a problem child in uniform. Still sneering at war. But love soon comes to her in a blackout and discipline with a scrub-brush. All the other things that go to make up a full-fledged, willing servant of big money, follow ineluctably.

What Elsie Really Meant

"Don't think that war is as glamorous as the night clubs," Elsie reminds the girls in her charge. "It is a filthy, cruel, inhuman, rotten business." But Elsie really meant and she proved it later on that "we should all stand shoulder to shoulder" and fight like hell for dear old England and motherhood.

Millions of men and women are against fighting a war for a vicious clique that cannot find jobs for them in peace time. They are no longer satisfied with knowing that war is a filthy business. Everybody knows that, including the munitions manufacturers. But they want to know more. They want to know who is responsible for war and what causes it and they mean to find out and do something about it before it is too late.

There is absolutely nothing to be learned or gained from pro-war films like "Women in War."

FAVORITE

Radio City's new comedy directed by Garson Kanin, stars Irene Dunne in "His Favorite Wife."

Masks in Dry Battery Factory

Materials used in dry cell battery factories are graphite, manganese, and sal-ammonia. Gases are created by chemical reaction in these plants and workers must be protected from them.

There are no gas masks that will successfully protect workers in this industry, that are not constantly being well-serviced and fitted. The union should see that management supply masks produced by Wilson Products, Inc., Reading, Pa.

MOTION PICTURES

BANNED THROUGHOUT EUROPE DARING, STRIKING AND CHALLENGING

"THAT THEY MAY LIVE"

Only We in America Are Now Privileged to See This Drama

PEOPLES CINEMA

THE STAGE

"Definitely worth seeing . . . a constant source of high amusement."—Daily Worker

THE MALE ANIMAL

By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent with ELLIOTT NUGENT

RAMO The Baker's Wife

English Telen by (to French and Italian) JOHN ESKLINE WORLD, 49-ST-37-73

LATE SHOW TONIGHT

Sport Page

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1940

Bill Looks It Over Via the Three Dots

By BILL NEWTON
(Batting for Lester Rodney)

Staggering through the sports world... Frank Stepanek, New York cop, can sit up with 155 pounds on his shoulders... Boy, that takes guts!... The two sons of smoky Joe Wood, old-time speed-ball hurler, are stand-out pitchers for Yale and Brown... Chips off the old block...

Leo Durocher says that "my beer is the dry beer," according to the billboards... Two-Ton Tony, the Beer Barrel Poker, is said to be somewhat less discriminating in his views—wet or dry, it's all the same to Galento... Tony is said to be writing his autobiography, to be entitled, in up-to-date literary style, "My Beer, My Beer"...

As a training beverage, beer has never lost its flavor, if we are to judge by the exploits of Tony... The athletes today practice moderation, however... Arthur Saxon, a famous old-time strong man, used to consume a barrel of beer with his brother every night after his circus act was finished... Many of the weightlifters of an earlier day drank so much beer that they actually rested the weight on their paunch before hoisting it upward...

Bernarr McFadden, war-mongering publisher of Liberty Magazine, was at the Garden recently, white mane and all, as one of the judges of the "Perfect Man" contest... Bernarr didn't say so, but his idea of a "perfect man" is a soldier for American imperialism with a Liberty editorial in place of his brains...

Mayor LaGuardia threw out the first ball at the Giants' opening night game... The Mayor, however, is believed to be a Yankee fan in a way... He'd like to throw a couple of million Yanks into the trenches in Europe...

Brenda Frazier's pals apparently don't believe that the Yanks are not coming... The debts have pushed ahead their "season" a month to make sure that the cranks come out before the Yanks start coming... The Yanks, they will be grieved to learn, are determined not to get in... As for the debts, there's no telling whether they're getting in or coming out, with gowns they're wearing these days...

Alfred (Bleeding Heart) Vanderbilt, of the New York Central Vanderbilts, has arranged a race at his Belmont track for Red Cross war relief... We eagerly await the day when Mr. Vanderbilt donates his receipts to the relief of his fellow Americans—many of whom get along on less than one of Mr. Vanderbilt's prize stallions... Waiting for a Vanderbilt to worry about the people in this country is like waiting for the St. Louis Browns to win the pennant... At that, the Browns are at least trying...

This may not be true... But we heard that when a baseball writer remarked that the ever-changing outfield of the Dodgers was beginning to resemble a mass picket-line, Mayor LaGuardia jumped six feet out of his chair at his summer city hall at the Arrowhead Country Club and rushed a squad of mounted cops to Ebbets Field... "There's a war in Europe; you can't picket here!" are said to be the last words the cops screamed before they were surrounded by Dodger rooters...

Now that the Yankee Club is beginning to move through the American League, the Mayor perhaps can find a use for some of his cops by sending them over to the Stadium and having them chant their favorite remark (and an off-beat one in the American League) "Break it up, break it up!"... This is the time to remember that a much more sensible way of breaking the Yankee monopoly exists than destroying a great team... Jim Crow, the Yankees, has to be smashed... And the American League has to be made really American... by the signing of Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, and other great Negro players.

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DAILY WORKER

50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

UNDERRATED GIANTS DRIVE FOR TOP IN WEST

Far West Keeps Track Supremacy

AAU Records Show Coast Collegians Faster Than Local Lads

The Far West continues to dominate the tabulation of America's best track and field performances as compiled by the Amateur Athletic Union and printed in the June issue of its official publication, The Amateur Athlete, which came off the press yesterday.

The lads from the Coast hold top rank in eight events and are tied for first in another—eight and a half in all. Both the East and the Midwest have three firsts and the South one and a half.

Despite inclement weather which has interfered greatly with most meets, performances have been extraordinarily fine and the requirements for admission in Dan Ferlie's First Ten Club in sixteen standard events exceptionally rigorous.

Here are the "worst" or tenth performances in each category: 100 yards, 9.6; 220 yards, 21 flat; 440 yards, 47.9; 880 yards, 1:53.8; one mile, 4:15.5; two miles, 9:28; high hurdles, 14.5; low hurdles, 23.5; shot, 50.9; discus, 157.5; broad jump, 14 feet; high jump, 6.6; pole vault, 24.4; javelin throw, 208.9; hammer throw, 163.8.

The Far Western leaders are Clyde Jeffery of Stanford, 9.4 for 100 yards; Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College and Eddie Morris of Huntington Beach (Cal.) H. S., 20.6 for 220 yards; Lee Orr of Washington State, 46.9 for 440 yards; Pete Zager of the Olympic Club, 167 ft. 7 1/2 inches, in the discus; Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club, 15 feet in the pole vault; Lee Steers of the Olympic Club and Johnny Wilson of Southern California, 6 feet 9 3/4 inches in the high jump; Jack Robinson of U.C.L.A., 25 feet in the broad jump; Boyd Brown of Oregon, 22.3 feet 6 inches in the javelin; and Orr, tied for first with 23.3 in the low hurdles.

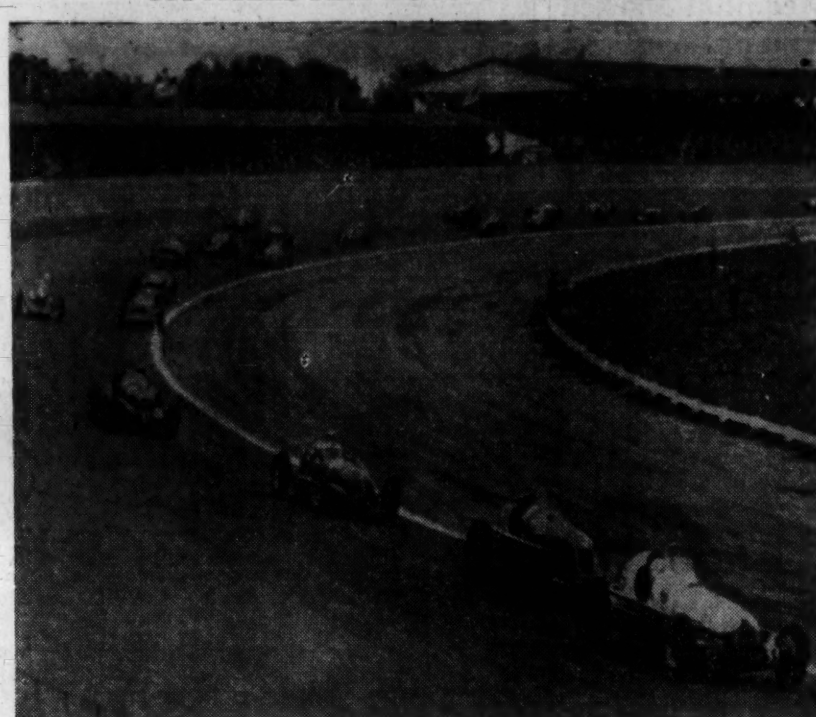
The East has Jim Lightbody of Harvard, 1:52.1 in the 880; Al Blocks of Georgetown, 55 feet 10 1/4 inches in the shot, and Bob Bennett for Maine, 193 feet 10 1/4 inches in the hammer. The trio of Mid Westerners are Chuck Penske, Wisconsin alumnus, 4:08.3 in the mile; Walter Mehl, Wisconsin alumnus, 9:01.8 in the two miles; and Roy Cochran of Indiana, 53.3 in the 400 meter hurdles. Lone standard bearer for the South is Fred Wolcott of Rice, 13.7 in the high hurdles and 23.3 for a tie in the low hurdles.

Bill, Lonnie Switch

Bill Werber and Linus Frey, sport-model infielders of the Cincinnati Reds, must be giving each other tips this year. Lonnie has always been a noted power-hitter and Bill a great base-runner. In the 1940 season's first five weeks, Bill had hit 5 homers against 1 for Frey, while Frey was leading the league in stolen bases, with twice as many as any other National League pili-pilferer, Werber inclusive.

Garden doors open at 9 A. M., Sunday, June 2, for National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Meeting starts promptly at 11 A. M.

114 MILES PER HOUR IN THE RAIN



Well, nobody was killed this year in the annual Indianapolis 500 mile classic. Though rain made the grounds slippery. Wilber Shaw won for the third time, making it in 4 hours, 22 minutes, 11 and 16 hundredths seconds.

FISTIC ROW

The dreadnaught, Buddy Baer, 245 pound six-foot six and a half inch younger brother of ex-heavy champ Max, will try to make it eight victories in a row when he takes on Valentin Campolo, a comparative featherweight at 225 and standing only six-feet three and a half inches in his stockinged feet, Thursday night in Madison Square Garden.

Of his seven successive wins, six were knockouts and one was a convincing eighth round win over Lee Savold, in which he injured his right hand, when flooring Lee for a nine count in the first frame.

On May 3 Buddy took on Nathan Mann, whom he knocked out in the seventh round. But the victory itself was nothing compared to the much improved form he showed. His pacing was better; instead of wearing himself trying for a knockout in the earlier rounds he bided his time and wound up still able to walk straight line, which is something of a feat for the Californian after seven rounds. His timing was good; he didn't miss as often or as awkwardly as usual, and though his footwork is something less than Joe Louisish, it'll pass. What's more he displayed a more powerful left than heretofore. The injury to his right fist, the one he puts the crusher over with, necessitated development of his left, "til now it is almost the equal of its mate.

Another point in Buddy's favor is his physical condition, much improved since beating Mann. He has parried his weight down from 249 to an esthetic 246, which makes him feel pounds lighter, no doubt.

The co-feature on the card is another return bout. This one's between another pair of heavies, Pat Comiskey and Steve Dudas.

Last December Dudas triumphed over the route to inflict the first demerit on the Irishman's record. If Pat hopes to go any higher in the division he'll have to trim Dudas this time out or be counted out of the picture for a spell. Dudas isn't rated as a top challenger.

Inside Baseball

Big Walter's Relief String—Elbie Hits 'Em with Bases Full or It Doesn't Count

In total victories amassed, the winning streak of Walter (235 pounds) Brown, of the New York Giants, cannot come close to Rube Marquard's string of 19 straight for

had a streak of 24 straight starting July 13, 1936, interrupted by the winter, resuming again until he met defeat May 31, 1937.

Big Walter's winning streak was only 6 straight, but it covered a calendar period involving 3 different baseball seasons, from Aug. 20, 1936, when he was victimized by a 7th inning Phillies' rally at the Polo Grounds, until May 7, 1940, when the Reds beat him.

In the course of his undefeated tenure, Brownie appeared in 45 National League ball games, a total of 84 1/3 innings, without ever becoming "Losing Pitcher." He can't match the pair of great Giant southpaws for total victories, but his record may stand for a long time as a shining mark for bull-pen firemen in effective emergency aid. When it's another fellow's game, you can't always win, but Brownie proved that by sterling effort it's possible to keep from losing for a long, long time.

FLETCHER SEEKS GRAND SLAM TITLE

Elbows Fletcher, Pittsburgh Pirates' first-baseman, is en route for fame as a slugging pitcher. He has hit only about 2 dozen homers in his entire major league career to date, but 4 of them exploded with the bases filled. He is a grand slam specialist in the realm of the circuit clout.

His first day in the Polo Grounds this year he grand-slammed the Buccaneers into a 7-2 triumph, breaking the Giants' 6-game winning streak, earning the Corsairs their 3rd win in 16 games. But in his own book, the prize poke marked the half-way milestone in Elbie's ambition to hit a homer.

Ross Rookie of Year

Rookie-of-the-year race spotlighted Coester Ross of the Boston Bees at the Memorial Day milestone of the National League campaign. It's not only a personal triumph, but honey for the Hive in the attack department, the Hub phalanx crying demand in past years. In his first 23 games as a varsity Boston outfielder, Buffalo Chet batted .377, led the leas in 3-baggers, covered acres of terrain in flashy fashion on defense, and in only 3 of the 23 games was he held harmless. The only pitchers who succeeded in horse-collar-ing Chester in the season's first 5 weeks were Bill McGee, of the Cards on May 4, Most-Valuable Walters, on the 19th, and Bill (Giants) Lohrman, My 11.

Pact with The Exchange

James J. Bambrick, President of Local 32B Building Service Employees' Union announced today that as a result of negotiations carried on for the past three months, the New York Stock Exchange has signed an agreement with the Union.

President Bambrick said, "This agreement which covers 130 employees, among whom are elevator starters, elevator operators, and porters is the result of three months of peaceful negotiation."

"The agreement provides eleven (11) holidays for members of Local 32B and annual vacations with pay. Ours is the first union in the service field to include in contracts yearly vacations commensurate with length of service."

Bambrick added, "Our contract with the New York Stock Exchange Company is further proof that Local 32B enjoys the respect of all employers with whom we have contractual relations. Our organization has always recognized the sanctity of contracts. When we sign an agreement we live up to it."

Brooklyn

SWELL PARTY. Free Beer, Folk Dancing. You really shouldn't miss it. Adm. 30c. Lincoln YANCO Club, 172 East 95th St. 8:30 P.M.

Tomorrow

ALFRED GOLDSTEIN, popular political analyst, analyzes the "News of the Week" this Sunday, June 2nd, 8:30 P.M., at the Workers School, 2nd floor, 35 E. 12th St. Adm. 25c.

HEY GALS! Hey, Gals! Come socialize with Mr. Diesel. See investigation—red-baiting! Martin in Hollywood. Still more goin'-on and dancin' a plenty. Newspaper Guild Club, 117 W. 46th St. Sub. 49c. 7:30 P.M.

Coming

MRS. MONROE MEYER, well known social worker, speaks on "The Family and Social Service in the Soviet Union." Monday, June 3rd at 77 Fifth Ave. Ausp.: American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union. 8:30 P.M.

Newark, N. J.

TOMORROW C.P. STATE PICNIC. Near Browder Broadcast, Parkway Grove, Rahway. Dancing, food, sports. Buses: 53 Broome St. and 516 Clinton Ave. By Car: Route 25 or 27 to Wood Ave. or Biles St. Linden. Free low arrows to Picnic Grounds. Sub. 25c.

Boston, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS Order presents The New Theatre League Players in "Awake and Swing," a musical variety show. Brown Hall, 294 Broadway Ave. Boston. Saturday, June 1st, 8 P.M. Admission 40c. Louise Thompson, guest speaker.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE FRIENDS CAMP: Weekend, June 1st and 2nd. Recording Concert, Beethoven & Tchaikovsky. Run "Ballad for Americans" Program every weekend. Call Hancock 6716 for transportation and information on NEW RATES.

SOCIAL DANCING taught in 3 hours. Private lessons 12-10 P.M. daily. MARION, 2 E. 23rd St. AL 4-1356

Danning, Hub Spark Unexpected Drive to Push Past Dodgers

But Reds Are Still Tops, Says Lester, Pointing Out Polo Grounders Weak Spots—Checking Up on Dodgers, Yanks

By Lester Rodney

Yesterday was baseball's day to chew over the thrill packed and significant Memorial Day doubleheaders, examining the re-aligned standings and clear the decks for the second series of East vs. West games beginning today.

Main point of interest for local fans was the forward surge of the Giants, who open in Pittsburgh today four games out of the National League lead and two behind the Brooklyn Dodgers as the result of their stunning double win at Ebbets Field.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	
Cincinnati	25	10	.714	
BROOKLYN	21	10	.677	
NEW YORK	19	12	.613	
Chicago	18	19	.485	
Philadelphia	12	18	.400	
St. Louis	12	20	.374	
Boston	11	18	.379	
Pittsburgh	9	21	.300	

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh
Boston at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at St. Louis

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	22	10	.688
Cleveland	23	13	.639
Detroit	20	15	.571
NEW YORK	17	18	.486
Chicago	16	21	.432
Washington	16	22	.421
St. Louis	14	21	.400
Philadelphia	13	21	.382

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Cleveland at Philadelphia
Detroit at Washington

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player and Team	G	AB	R	H	BI	Pct.
Finney, Boston	30	134	33	39	3	.304
Radcliffe, St. Louis	29	124	19	37	3	.302
Hayes, Philadelphia	29	102	17	49	3	.302
Williams, Boston	33	119	31	44	3	.302
Leiber, Chicago	32	112	17	38	3	.302
Koss, Boston	29	109	21	36	3	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Team	G	AB	R	H	BI	Pct.
Danning, New York	31	125	21	47	3	.382
Walker, Brooklyn	24	79	11	28	3	.354
Leiber, Chicago	27	143	22	49	3	.343
Lombardi, Cincinnati	25	112	17	38	3	.338
Koss, Boston	29	109	21	36	3	.330

HOMERS

Player and Team	Runs
Finney, Boston	33
Radcliffe, St. Louis	11
Hayes, Philadelphia	11
Williams, Boston	11
Leiber, Chicago	11
Lombardi, Cincinnati	11
Koss, Boston	11

RUNS BATTED IN

Player and Team	Runs
Finney, Boston	33
Radcliffe, St. Louis	11
Hayes, Philadelphia	11
Williams, Boston	11
Leiber, Chicago	11
Lombardi, Cincinnati	11
Koss, Boston	11

Fitz Leading Root

The Fitzsimmons-Root pitching race for the 200 mark showed a distinct bulge in favor of the Brooklyn side of the argument at the Memorial Day milestone in the National League race. When the season started, Fitz held a 192-191 edge on his Cub rival. His full-time victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates chalked up his 3rd win of the year before Chubby Charlie had gained No. 1.

Cub-Giant Margin

Going into June the Chicago Cubs had climbed one notch nearer one of their 1940 objectives, overhauling the New York Giants in their 20th Century reckoning. The age-old feud stood 436 to 430 when the National League season opened. By winning 2 of their first 3 games with the Giants, the Bruins cut the New Yorkers' 40-year lead down to 5 games.

Joe's Ambition

Joe Bowman, of the Pittsburgh Pirates, first National League pitcher to belt a home run this year, is the most willing worker on Frank Frisch's mound corps. Joe craves to get a lot of ball games this year, so he can shoot for Schumacher's all-time National League record, for homer-hitting pitchers, 6 in one season, the mark Prince Hal hung up in 1934.

Communist Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated at Madison Square Garden Sunday, June 2. Meeting starts promptly at 11 A. M. Doors open at 9 A. M.

MAJOR LEAGUE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston at New York postponed. (Other teams not scheduled.)

Some Quick Inside Slants

Yankee manager Joe McCarthy recently told St. Louis reporters that the Cleveland Indians were the ones to beat in the American League...

Arturo Godoy, the Chilean who is training for a return match with Joe Louis, is an expert poker player...

When he wins a pot from his trainer Wilbur Blumstein, manager Al Weill or one of his sparmates, he always says "o, boy, I like dis countree ckey!"... This is Bill McKeeshnie's 18th season as a National League manager, tying the years Uncle Wilby Robinson spent as pilot of the Dodgers, but still leaving him 13 to go to match the 31 seasons John McGraw bossed

the Giants... Of the 84 managers in the League since 1900, 25 lasted but one season, 15 but two seasons...

Brooklyn President Larry MacPhail really put the whammy on the Reds' Junior Thompson by calling him the best pitcher in the League after Junior had beaten the Dodgers on May 15...

Thompson has been knocked out of the box in his only three starts since... The Cards have a fine pitching prospect in 18-year-old Al Jurisich with New Orleans...

The Rocky Mountain's big seven conference yielded football training tables for next season... Texas has more high school play-

ing baseball than ever before since the state championship tournament was established...

Sid Keener, sports editor of the St. Louis Star Times, reports that the Cardinals are calling the Cards "the gas house sissies" around the circuit since manager Ray Blades complained about the Phillies' razzing rookie southpaw Arnie White too severely...

Sid recalls how the gas house gang of the Frisch era revelled in scorching verbal battles. If Walker Cooper, Columbus catcher, can make the major league grade next season, the Cardinals will have a brother battery...

He is a brother of Card pitcher Morten Cooper...